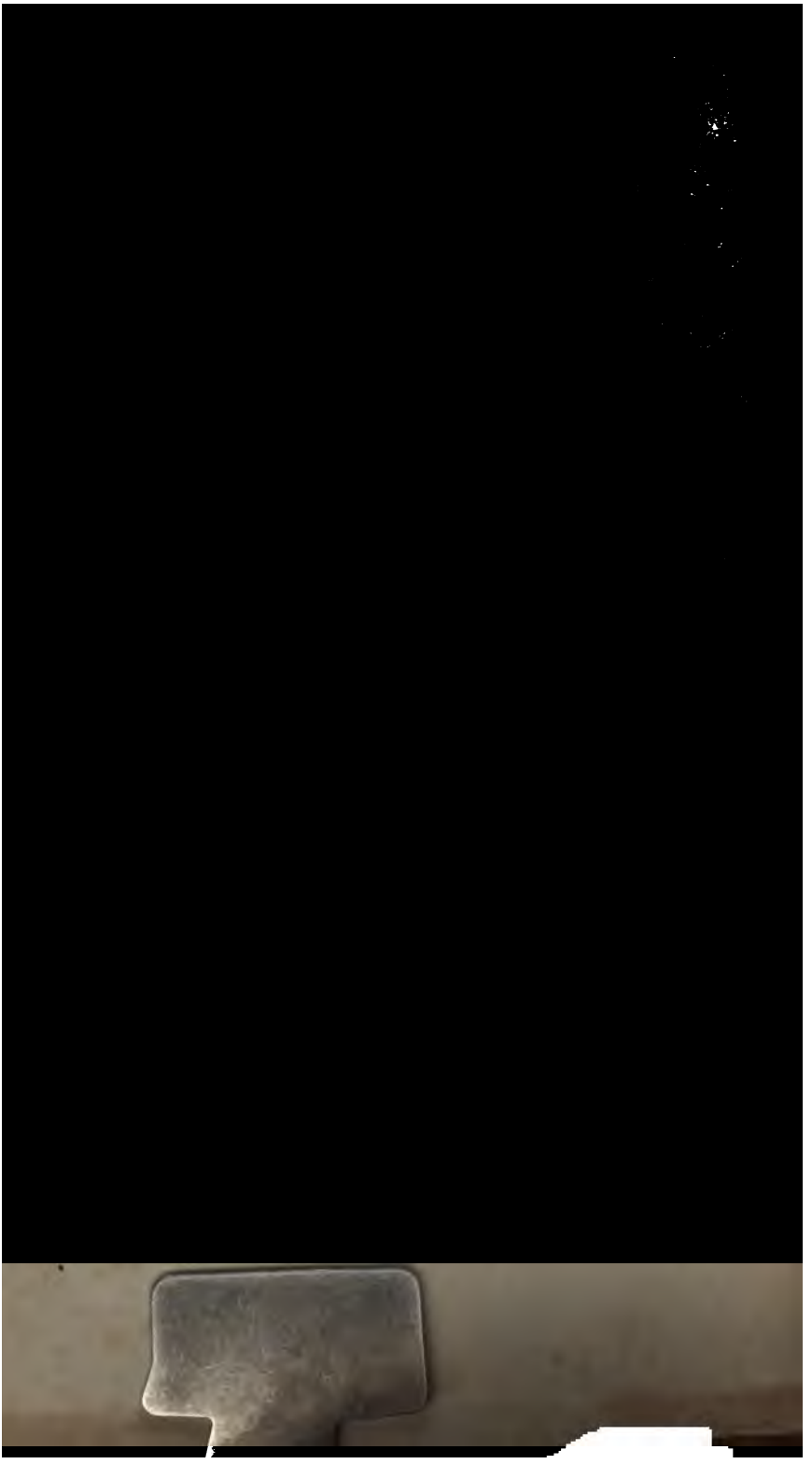

ACE.

publication of this work, we have put the MS. into [illegible] hands, but [illegible] AUTHOR, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] might have [illegible] account of the [illegible] confined the [illegible] promise [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible]

much of my leisure time, and contains a more detailed account of the former and present state of Egypt; but whether it will ever be deserving of publication must depend on circumstances—though from the little interest generally felt about that country, it is probable such materials will never be required.

If in the same chapter I have not given all my authorities for the manners and customs therein introduced, it may be concluded that in those cases I have drawn my inferences from the subjects in the tombs, to which constant reference would have been tedious and unnecessary. But if some differences be observed in the statements given in this work from those in my Materia Hieroglyphica, in a few points of Egyptian history, and other intricate subjects, I beg the indulgent reader to consider that the study of hieroglyphics is still in its infancy and [illegible] by the [illegible] of a long lost language. [illegible] I [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible]

I ought also to apologize for the mode I have adopted of writing the name of the capital of Egypt; but as I had followed the Arabic nomenclature in all the other towns (except the Greek city of Alexandria), it appeared to me more consistent to use Qaherah than Cairo; though I allow that, since custom has sanctioned it, this last might have been preferable. I have indeed been at a loss respecting some Arabic words, as, for instance, Ali or Alee, and have introduced both as being equally correct; but in all cases I have been guided by the sound rather than the orthography in my mode of writing them.

Thebes, 1831.

from that primitive state which contents itself with merely satisfying the common wants of man; and if he attempts a predatory warfare against a neighbouring tribe, his conquests are confined to the pillage or desolation of the invaded territory. But when agriculture enables man to produce an abundant supply of the necessaries of life, always keeping pace, in a favorable soil, with the increase of population, property becomes established and defined, emulation succeeds, and arts and civilization too rapidly introduced. The labors of the few, besides satisfying their own wants, are found sufficient to maintain those enterprizing spirits who are employed in other occupations; and hence arises the distinction of agricultural and other classes, which must at an early period introduce into the fertile regions of Egypt and India, [illegible]

enjoyed, should have doubted this fact—the necessary consequence of her superior condition, and her advancement in civilization, which neither sacred nor profane history will allow us to call in question.

For we are assured that in learning she far excelled her contemporaries. If a philosopher sought knowledge, Egypt was the school,—if a prince required a physician, it was to Egypt he applied,—if any material point perplexed the decision of kings or consuls, to Egypt it was referred,—and the name of a Pharaoh drew the happy and frequently the plotting, even at a late period, of a less powerful ally. But to us only what I think some particulars of Egypt, before the aggrandisement [illegible] Persian empire, I [illegible] [illegible] Egypt, and the [illegible] [illegible] out of [illegible]

speedily lost the conquests they had made. And while luxury and indolence invaded the court of Assyria, and overwhelmed her princes in Eastern effeminacy, Egypt rose gradually by industry to power, and was enabled at length to punish an enemy who had threatened, and perhaps even invaded her territory. Foreign expeditions were then attempted and succeeded; and each monarch took a pride in advancing the conquests and terror of the Egyptian arms. Nor could even mighty Assyria resist the strength, or check the progress of an army disciplined with severity, and taught to endure with pleasure the fatigues their royal leader [illegible]

of some Egyptian cities, which neither their mines could afford, nor their commerce introduce. For Egypt could export but little grain to other countries, which from their condition needed it not, or were already well supplied, excepting those of the immediate vicinity, Palestine, Arabia, and Libya; and it is probable that the spices and drugs of Arabia were sometimes only bartered for the corn of the Nile. And though the revenue, which might be derived from the importation of her manufactures, would have been considerable, yet at so early a period it is scarcely probable that commerce was sufficiently advanced [illegible] with distant countries, sufficiently [illegible] to enable her to profit by a very extensive [illegible] [illegible] such a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] countries; but even were this the case, and whatever it was brought by the Phœnicians for exportation, or their ships were hired by the Egyptians, the quantity must have been small, and could add but little to the revenues of a Pharaoh, in his behoof [illegible] arising, therefore, from the limited commerce of Egypt, in an early period, and from the considerable gold and silver which they received in tribute from the conquered tribes of Asia and Ethiopia, [illegible] the greater part of which, in process of time, [illegible] [illegible]

and the severe and regular discipline of her troops; nor can we judge of the former state of Egypt by its degraded condition at the present day.

Had Rome left no annals, no history of her greatness, could we infer, from her present condition, her former power; and would it be thought probable that a small town, founded by a colony of [illegible] or other wandering people, [illegible], as the Romans themselves have termed it, should give laws to nearly all the [illegible] world? [illegible] [illegible] placed in the midst of [illegible], [illegible], as they [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of a poor country [illegible] shorter duration than [illegible], and the small [illegible] an easy conquest of the [illegible] recovered from the blow [illegible] and Egypt was doomed [illegible] whose successive [illegible] by the richness of [illegible] the condition and [illegible] of [illegible] if the [illegible]

riority, and on her possession of a poor country destined to conquer, was of a shorter duration than that of her Egyptian predecessor, and the small army of Alexander made an easy conquest of the lordly Persia. But Persia recovered from the blow under a new race of kings, and Egypt was doomed to be a prey of powerful invaders, whose successive aggressions have been invited by the richness of the soil.

Much, however, will depend on the constitution and resources of a country, even when attacked by a formidable enemy; and it is possible that if the power of Egypt had not been diminished by the avarice of the Babylonians, and by that decay of force which every nation is destined to experience, the conquest of Cambyses would [illegible]

CHAPTER II.

Bab, or Biban el Molouk, "The Gate," or "Gates of the Kings"

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Bitters of the water from the Lake 254
The Bathos of D'Anville is purely imaginary 256
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APPENDIX.

ERRATA, CORRECTIONS, AND NOTES.

PAGE

4. Note †, for "Beni Hasan," read "Beni Hassan."
6. Line 14, on Pthah-se-pthah,"§ add this note, § "This name is also written Pthah-men-Se-pthah."
15. Note *, for "on the corresponding wall," read "on the S. face of the corresponding wall."
18. L. 4, for "panegyrics," read "panegyries."
21. L. 7, for "Mandoo with Atmoo," read "Mandoo and Atmoo."
40. Note ‡, for "Jyam," read "Iyam."
42. L. 10, "the time of Menes."
    Note.—Though Menes is not the monarch mentioned by Diodorus as the founder of Thebes, but Busiris II., his sixty-first successor, I take the liberty of preferring received opinion to that of the historian, and of using the name of Menes, whenever there is a question about the founder of Thebes.
46. L. 4, for "Esneh," read "Esné."
57. Note †, "Before his departure from Cairo to Upper Egypt," to be within inverted commas.
69. For "Qahirah," read "Qaherah."
76. Last line, for "characters that," read "characters which."
81. L. 15, for "these and the brick," read "them and the brick."
110. Note ‡, for "hâbh sodh," read "hâbh soda."
118. Last line but two, for "Pthah-ma-Se-pthah," read "Pthah-men-Se-pthah."
127. L. 7, "(Qoornet Murraee)," omit the parentheses.
143. Note †, for "we find them singly," read "we find them again at Eilethyas, and singly."
174. L. 2, for "grand hall, one hundred," read "grand hall, which is one hundred."
193. L. 8, for "offerings of," read "offerings of his."
198. Note §, "a name given to their tombs," add "vide Diod. i. 51."
207. Under "Trees:" for "were the sycamore, fig," read "were the date tree, *dôm*, sycamore, fig."
214. Note †, for "Qahirah," read "Qaherah."
216. Note ‡, for "repriantur," read "reperiantur."
233. Note §, for "Genesis xvii.," read "Genesis xlvii."
235. For "Hermotybies took it by turns to do the duty of royal guards, and 1000 of each were selected," read "Hermotybies furnished an equal number of men to do the duty of royal guards, and 1000 of each were annually selected."

PAGE

245. Note *, for "the priests and crocodiles," read "the priests, and also for the crocodiles."

260. "The principal plants," &c. to be within inverted commas to the conclusion of the chapter.

261. Note ‡, for "El Gemaneh," read "El Gemaneh."

262. Note ‡, for "Bang : Ganga," read "Bang or Ganga."

264. Note ‡, for "el Noel," read "El Noel."

265. Note *, for "to dark olive," read "to a dark olive."

266. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PAGE

545. Note † refers to the "Fowatem," and ibid., for "Ismaeel, sixth Imam." read "Ismaeel or Ismaël, seventh Imam." Note.—The seventh Imam, according to the tenets of most of the Shiite sectaries, is not Ismaël, but Moosa; and the twelve Imams are Alee (or Ali), his two sons, Hassan and Hossayn, Ali the son of Hossayn, Mohammed the son of Ali, Gâfer or Jâfer the son of Mohammed, Moosa the *second* son of Gâfer, Ali the son of Moosa, Mohammed the son of Ali, Ali the son of Mohammed, and Mohammed the son of Ali, the last of whom has the title of El Mahdee or the Guide, and who is believed by them to be still living. Some, however, of the Shiites dispute this succession on the following grounds: Ismaël, who was the eldest son of Gâfer, had been nominated to succeed his father, but having died before him, Gâfer declared his second son Moosa his successor. Ismaël, however, had left children, and those Shiites, who looked upon the Imamite as hereditary, denied the rights of Moosa; and consequently, in reckoning the Imams, they stopped at Ismaël, whom they considered the seventh, and rejected all those whose claims were derived from the younger brother. From Ismaël the Fatemite caliphs pretended to be descended, and the founder of their dynasty assumed the title of El Mahdee, which was usually applied to the last of the Imams. A secret association, called Ismaëlian, which had been previously framed by one Abdallah, a native of Khuzistan, received their immediate protection, its mysteries were rendered peculiarly sacred, and lodges were established in the capitals of their dominions, both in Western and Eastern Africa. From these Ismaëlians were derived the Druses, a new sect, founded by Soltan Hâkem, third king of the Fatemite dynasty; and another secret association, under the name of Assaséen, also borrowed its origin from them about the middle of the eleventh century. They soon became powerful in Egypt, and in Persia, Syria, and other parts of Asia. The caliphs were unable to resist them, and their conquests continued to spread throughout the East until the close of the thirteenth century.

548. Opposite "1155," for "E' Dthaferbeada," read "E' Dthafer be-ada."

551. Left, line 4, for "Ahmed el Rasheed," read "Ahmed e' Rasheed."

553. Left, line 3, for "Naser III.," read "Naser."

557. The note ‡ refers to the name "Aboo Saeed."

558. L. 6, for "Mahommed," read "Mohammed."

595. L. 9, for "I shall make a few remarks," read "I shall only make a few remarks."

*

diers; while they in vain, with out-stretched hands, implore the clemency of their heedless conqueror.

The sculptures on the gateway refer to the panegyrics of the king, to whom different divinities are said to "give life and power." Over this gate passes a staircase, leading to the top of the building, whose entrance lies on the exterior of the east side.

Upon the west tower is represented a battle, in which the king discharges his arrows on the broken lines and flying chariots of the enemy; and his figure and car are again introduced, on the upper part, over the smaller sculptures. In a small compartment beyond these, which is formed by the end of the corridor of the area, he stands armed with a battle-axe, about to slay the captives he holds beneath him, and who, in the hieroglyphics above, are called "the chiefs of the foreign countries." In the next compartment, attended by his fan-bearers, and still wearing his helmet, he approaches the temple; and to this the hieroglyphics before him appear to allude. On the north face of the south-east wall of the next area, is another historical subject,* representing Remeses II. pursuing an enemy, whose numerous chariots, flying

* On a fallen block of this wall is the date of his fifth year and the month Epiphi. Remeses II., the founder of this edifice, appears throughout the sculptures. The other names, found here and there on its walls and columns, are of his son and successor, and of Remeses III., IV., and V.

over the plain, endeavour to regain the river, and seek shelter under the fortified walls of their city. One cannot fail, in looking at the details of this picture, to call to mind the battles of the Iliad; and the similarity of these subjects with the descriptions of that poem suggests that Homer * may perhaps have been indebted to his visit to Egypt for some of those scenes he has so beautifully drawn.

In order to check the approach of the Egyptians, the enemy had crossed the river, whose stream, divided into a double fosse, surrounded the towered walls of their fortified city, and opposed their advance by a considerable body of chariots; while a large reserve of infantry, having crossed the *bridges*,† was posted on the other bank, to cover the retreat or second their advance; but, routed by the Egyptian invaders, they are forced to throw themselves back upon the town, and many, in recrossing the river, are either carried away by the stream, or fall under the arrows of the advancing conqueror. Those who have succeeded in reaching the opposite bank are rescued by their friends, who, drawn up in three phalanxes,‡ witness the defeat of their comrades, and the flight of

* Homer flourished about 900 B. C., a little more than 400 years after the erection of this temple.

† These bridges are represented as if seen from above; so that it is impossible to decide if they were formed of arches or of horizontal layers of timber.

‡ Over one of them is the number 8000.

lay on the east bank, that on the opposite side, which contained the quarter of the Memnonia and the whole of its extensive Necropolis, bore the name of the Libyan suburb.* It is not certain whether or no cultivated spots of land were in early times admitted amidst the houses; but it appears from the sculptures of the tombs that the principal inhabitants had extensive gardens attached to their mansions, independent of their villas and farms without the city; and, in the reign of the Ptolemies, several parcels of land† were sold and let within the interior of the Libyan suburb.

During the empire, the village of Medéenet Háboo was still inhabited, and the early Christians converted one of the deserted courts of the great temple into a more orthodox place of worship by constructing an altar at the east end, and concealing with a coat of mud the idolatrous sculptures of their Pagan ancestors. The small apartments at the back part of this building were appropriated by the priests‡ of the new religion, and houses of crude brick were erected on the ruins of the ancient village and within the precincts of the temple. The size of the church, and extent of the village, prove that its Christian population was considerable, and require that Thebes must have held a rank among the principal dioceses

* Papyri of Paris of S. D'Anastasi and Mr. Grey.

† Ibid.

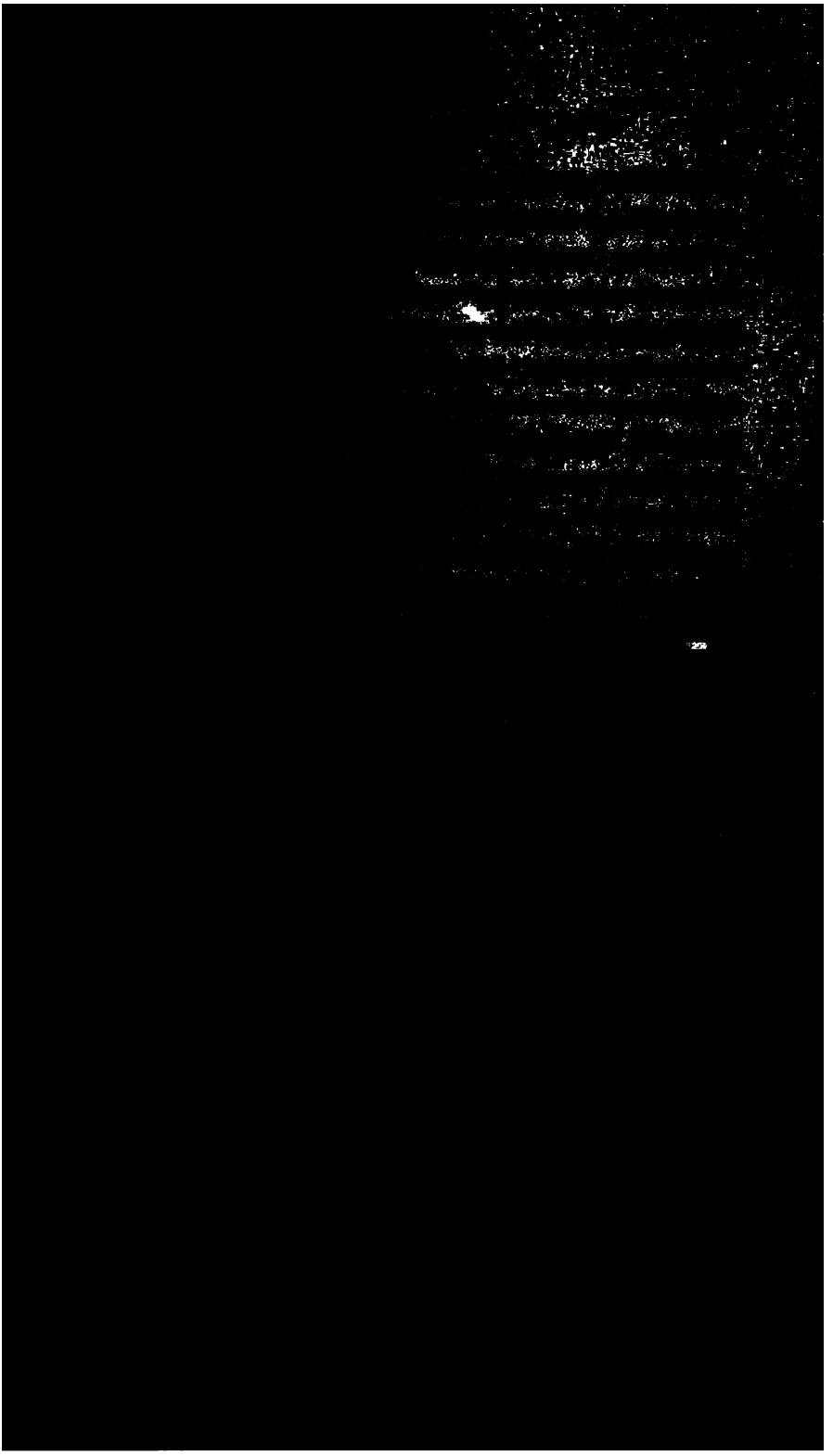
‡ I have been led to this conclusion by finding in them the large gilt crosses which ornamented the dresses of the priests.

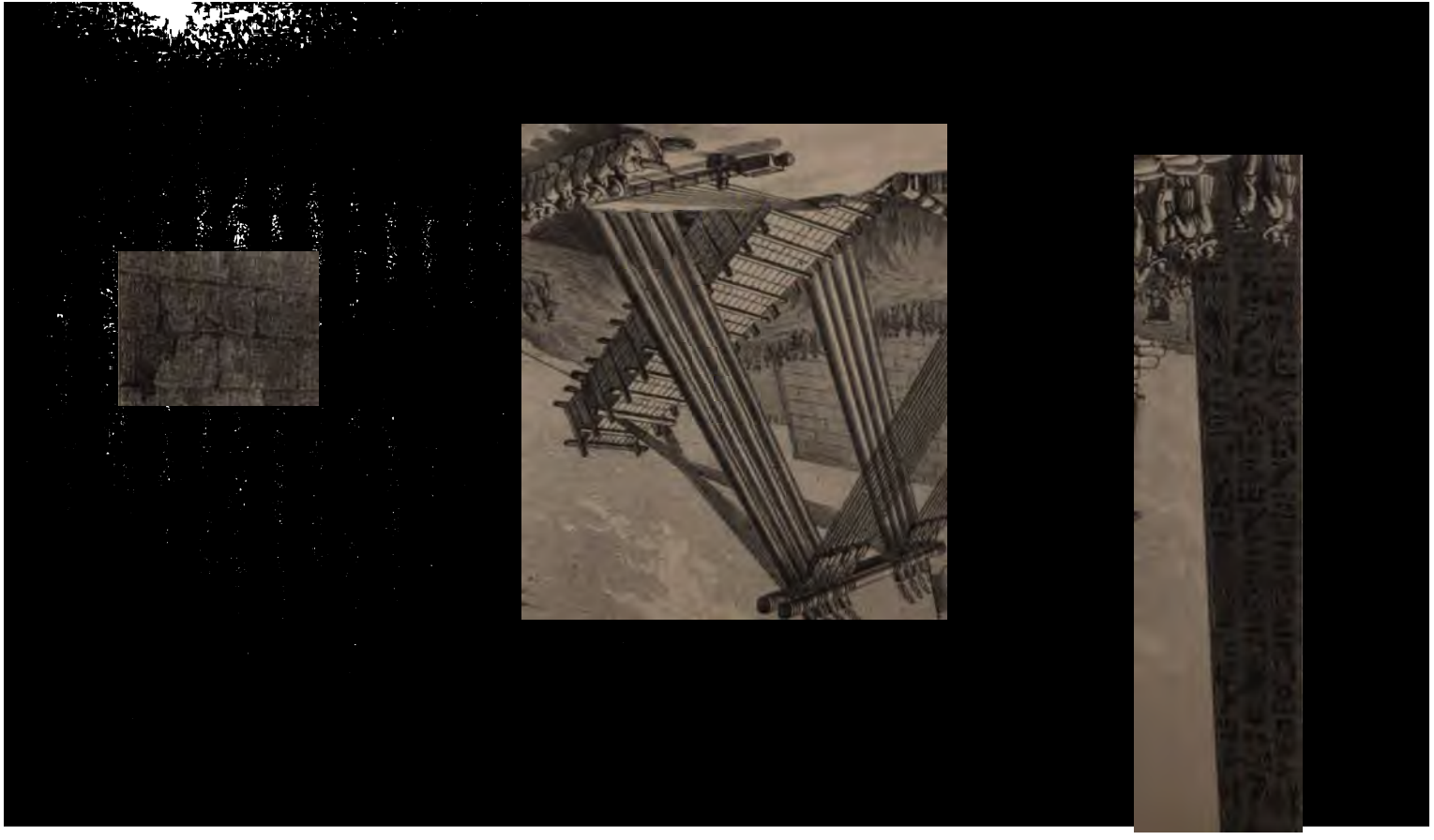
private apartments are the more interesting, as they are singular instances of the decorations that adorned the interior of an Egyptian palace. Here the king is attended by his haréem, some of whom present him with flowers, or wave before him fans and flabella; a favourite is caressed or invited to divert his leisure hours with a game similar to chess;* but they are all obliged to stand in his presence, and the king alone is seated on an elegant *fauteuil*, amidst his female attendants,—a custom still prevalent throughout the East. On the front walls the conqueror smites his suppliant captives in the presence of Amunre, who, on the north-east side, appears under the form of Re, the physical Sun, with the head of a hawk. An ornamental border, representing "the chiefs" of the vanquished nations, extends along the base of the whole front; and on either side of the oblong court or passage of the centre, Remeses offers similar prisoners to the deity of the temple, who says,—"Go, my cherished† and chosen, make war‡ on foreign nations, besiege

* The same game is represented in the grottos of Beni Hassan, of a much more early period than the era of the third Remeses. It is not however the same as chess, since the men are all of similar size and form. M. Champollion supposes his partner to be the queen, but she is evidently only one of the members of his haréem, and no mention is here made of his consort. Indeed her oval is always blank, wherever it occurs, throughout the temple.

† From temmo, nutrire.

‡ From shogé, "to contend."





were now masters of Egypt; they were not more inimical to the Thebans than to any other of the inhabitants of the country; the destruction of the statues or the sanctuaries* of their temples was prompted by a contempt for their votaries, not by the fury of an injured master; and the pillage of all that was capable of being removed, and the burning of a captured city, were rather the custom of the day than any extraordinary severity exercised by the conquering enemy.

The Persians were hostile to Egypt; Lathyrus was solely enraged against the Thebans, and on them the whole weight of his vengeance naturally fell. And the animosity of civil war, inflamed by jealousy against a neighbouring rival, prompted the Egyptian victors to destroy those monuments which contributed to the grandeur or the strength of Thebes.

Had the temple before us been demolished at the earlier period of the Persian invasion, it is needless to remark that the sculptures of the pylon would not have been added during the Ptolemaic reigns to adorn a mass of ruins, or that the Persians would not have left this gateway *alone* untouched; and though to the conquest of Cambyses is to be attributed a great part of the destruction of Thebes, modern visiters have more reason to regret the im-

* Ptolemy spared the sanctuaries, the abode of the gods he pretended to respect, as being common to other parts of Egypt; the Persians, on the contrary, derided the religion of the Egyptians.

on its banks are a few small ruins* of the late epoch of Psammouthis, of the twenty-ninth dynasty. The small edifice† of the front area is of the second Amunoph, but the name on these propyla is of the successor of Amunoph III., the androsphinxes‡ bearing that of Osirei II. In the small isolated edifice (O), are those of Thothmes I. and the third Amunoph,§ whose statues of black granite adorn the inner door-way.

The ruins within the crude brick inclosure of the western lake are of various epochs; and among the sculptures are observed the names of Thothmes III., Amunoph III., Sheshonk I., and Ptolemy Dionysus. The temple (T, 3), and statues, which once stood before it, are of Remeses II.; and that on the western corner of the lake, also adorned with two granite statues, is of Remeses III. Numerous figures of black granite, representing the lion-headed goddess, are deposited in the precincts of the inner inclosure; and some elegant androsphinxes, on the left of the front door, are worthy of notice.

The water of this lake also receives an annual supply, through the soil, from the Nile; but being strongly impregnated with nitre, and other salts, and stagnant during the heat of the summer, it is no longer drinkable.

The sculptures of the Pylon,‖ behind the great

* Marked 25, 26, 27. † Marked 28. ‡ Number 39.

§ These are *sitting* statues; the former *stood* somewhere near the same door.

‖ Marked 21.

repairs made at different times by other of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies.

The principal historical sculptures are on the exterior of the great hall. Those on the north-east side are of Osirei I.,* and relate to his campaigns in the East. To commence with the northern extremity:† the upper compartment represents the king attacking a fortified town situated on a rock, which is surrounded by a wood, and lies in the immediate vicinity of the mountains, whither the flying enemy drive off their herds on the approach of the Egyptian army. The suite of this is entirely lost.

In the first compartment of the second line the king engages the enemy's infantry in the open field, and having wounded their chief with a lance, entangles him with his bow-string, and slays him with his sword. The drawing in these figures is remarkably spirited, and cannot but be admired by the greatest sceptic; nor are the principal groups of any one of these subjects the productions of inferior artists, but of men whose talents

* By adding the article, which would make Posirei, we might suppose him to be the Busiris of Diodorus, and the great additions made by him to this temple to have led to the belief of his having been the founder of Thebes itself. The P in Coptic is pronounced B. If Remeses II. be Sesostris, the name Amunoph, which was said to be that of his father, may have been derived from, or confounded with the title Amunmai, "the love (or beloved) of Amun," forming part of the nomen of Osirei.

† Marked C, 1.

country is indicated by trees and lakes, and the consequence of each town by the size of the fort that represents it; bearing a slight analogy to the simple style of description in Xenophon's retreat.

The Nile is designated by the crocodiles and fish peculiar to that river; and a bridge,* serving as a communication with the opposite bank, is a remarkable object in the picture. A concourse of the priests and distinguished inhabitants of Thebes† comes forth to greet his arrival;‡ and he then proceeds on foot to offer the spoil, and captives he has taken, to Amunre.

* We have, as usual, a bird's-eye view of it, and cannot therefore pronounce whether it was made with arches or with rafters.

† Though probable, it is by no means certain, that Thebes is here represented, especially as the name of that city does not occur in the hieroglyphics. The deputation consists of the "priests, and chief men of the upper and lower countries;" it should therefore rather refer to his entrance into Egypt. Tanis would agree better with the hieroglyphics. The battled edifices on the road bearing the name of the king may either signify that he had a palace at each of these places, or that they were tributary to him. I had imagined that the Egyptians did not make any "permanent settlements" in the East, but this is evidently erroneous—1st. Because we learn from the Bible (2 Kings xxiv. 7, supra cit.) that the possessions "*appertaining* unto the king of Egypt," *even in the time of Neco*, extended to "the Euphrates;" 2nd. From the alliances formed with the nations they subdued, which are noticed at the Memnonium and Medeénet Háboo; 3rd. From the colonization of Colchis by the Egyptians. It is therefore probable that they left Egyptian garrisons in the countries they conquered, from one of which, according to Herodotus, the Colchians were descended.

‡ The interesting sculptures of the lower part of this wall were discovered by Mr. Hay and Mr. Burton. The latter has given a copy of this subject in his "Excerpta."

his return salutes his sovereign, and relates the success of his mission.

In the third compartment, the hero, who in the heat of the fight had alighted from his chariot, gives proofs of his physical powers * as well as his courage, and grasps beneath each arm two captive chiefs; while others, bound with ropes, follow to adorn his triumph, and grace the offerings † of victory to the god of Thebes.

On the other wall, at the south-west side of the grand hall, are represented the conquests of his son Remeses II.; from which it appears that the war against the same people was continued during the reign of this monarch.

In the upper compartments, at the north-west end, Remeses attacks the enemy, who are routed, and take refuge in their fortified town, situated on a high mountain. He then storms another fort; and in the next compartment he gives them battle in the open plain, where he obtains a complete victory, and secures many prisoners. The remnant of their army retreats to a fortified city, which he storms, and obliges to surrender at discretion.

In all these compartments, except one, the king is represented on foot, with his shield before him and a spear in his hand, indicating that these

* Probably, like Homer's heroes, by the miraculous assistance of some deity. Here is at least a "dignus vindice nodus."

† A tribute was also imposed on the vanquished countries,—as on the land of Judah, by Nechoh. 2 Kings xxiii. 33. 35.

In the inferior compartments are other similar subjects, and a tablet of the twenty-first year of Remeses II., in which mention is made of his father Osirei and grandfather Remeses I. Beyond this, the Egyptian monarch storms another fort; his troops apply scaling ladders to the walls, and, forcing the gates, oblige the inhabitants to surrender at discretion. In the next compartment, he alights from his car, and binds the prisoners he has taken to serve as a token of his victory, and as an offering to the god of Thebes. The remaining walls of these courts were ornamented with a continuation of similar historical sculptures; but few traces of them now remain.

The captives taken by Sheshonk (Shishak), in his expedition against Jerusalem, are on the south-west wall;* but the greater part of the remaining subjects relate to offerings made by the kings, who officiate before the different deities of the temple.

Beyond the circuit of ancient Thebes may be noticed, on the east side, some stone remains near the road to Medamot, and some grottoes † in the mountains towards the south-east of Karnak, from near which an ancient road runs southwards into the desert of the Ababdeh. On the Libyan side, upon the summit of the mountain, which pro-

Moses' song, "the horse and his *rider*." Besides these, we find Shishak went against Jerusalem "with twelve thousand chariots and threescore thousand *horsemen*." 2 Chron. xii. 3.

* Marked 8. † This is on the report of the Arabs.

[illegible]

Gardens.—The gardens were [illegible]

juice of the grape;" and a grateful acidity was imparted to it by the lupin and an Assyrian root.*

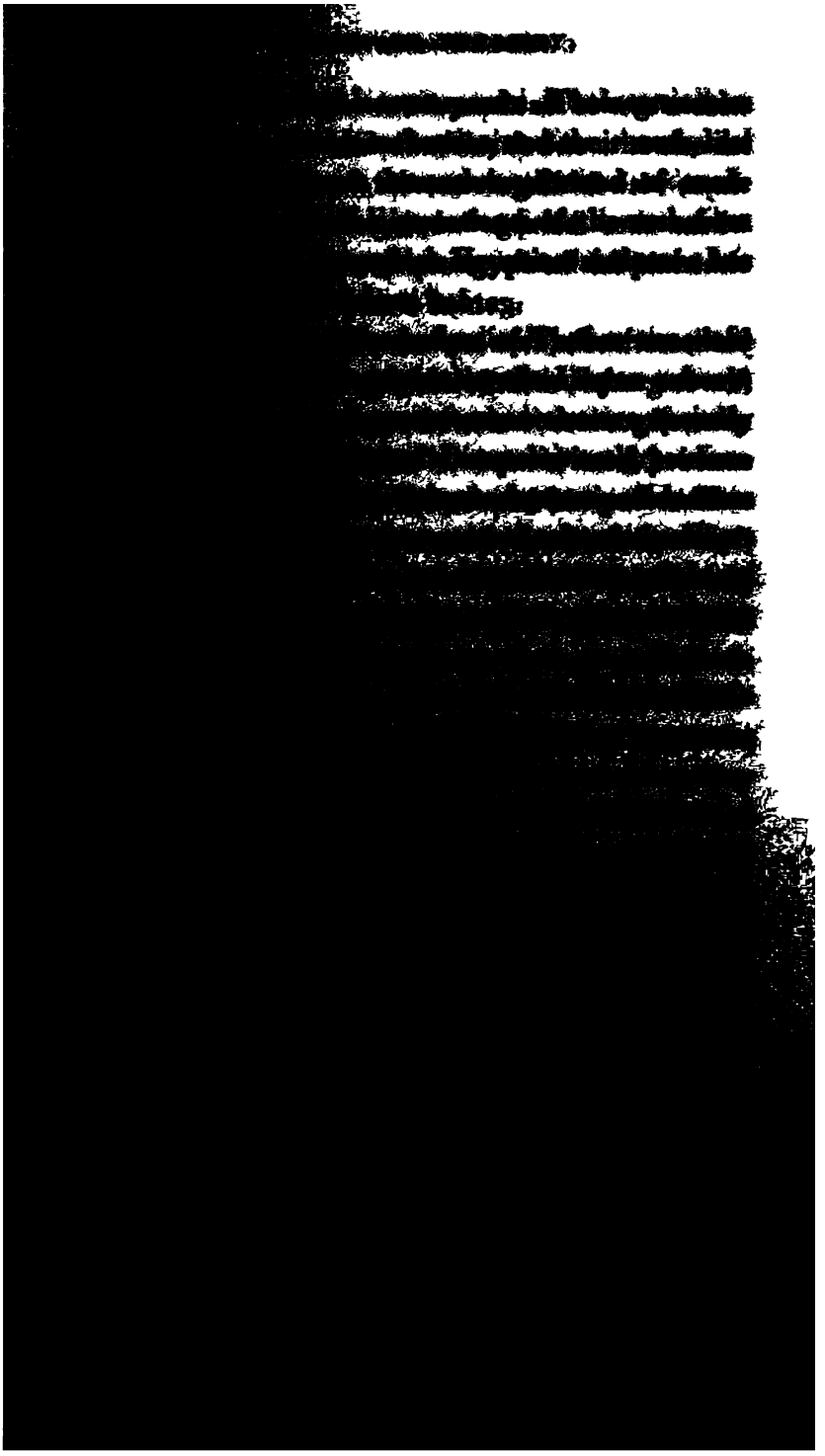
Esculent Plants.—Three kinds of lotus, in the low lands of the Delta, afforded, during the inundation, a gratuitous aliment to the peasants. The seeds of two of them, the nymphæa lotus and cœrulea, were pounded and formed into cakes, which being baked, served for bread;† and their roots, according to Herodotus, of an agreeable and sweet taste, were eaten either crude, baked, or boiled.‡ Another lotus,§ the nymphæa nelumbo, or faba Ægyptiaca, was also a native of those lakes, whose constant moisture defended its more delicate roots from the parching sun. Its ovoïdal grains, about

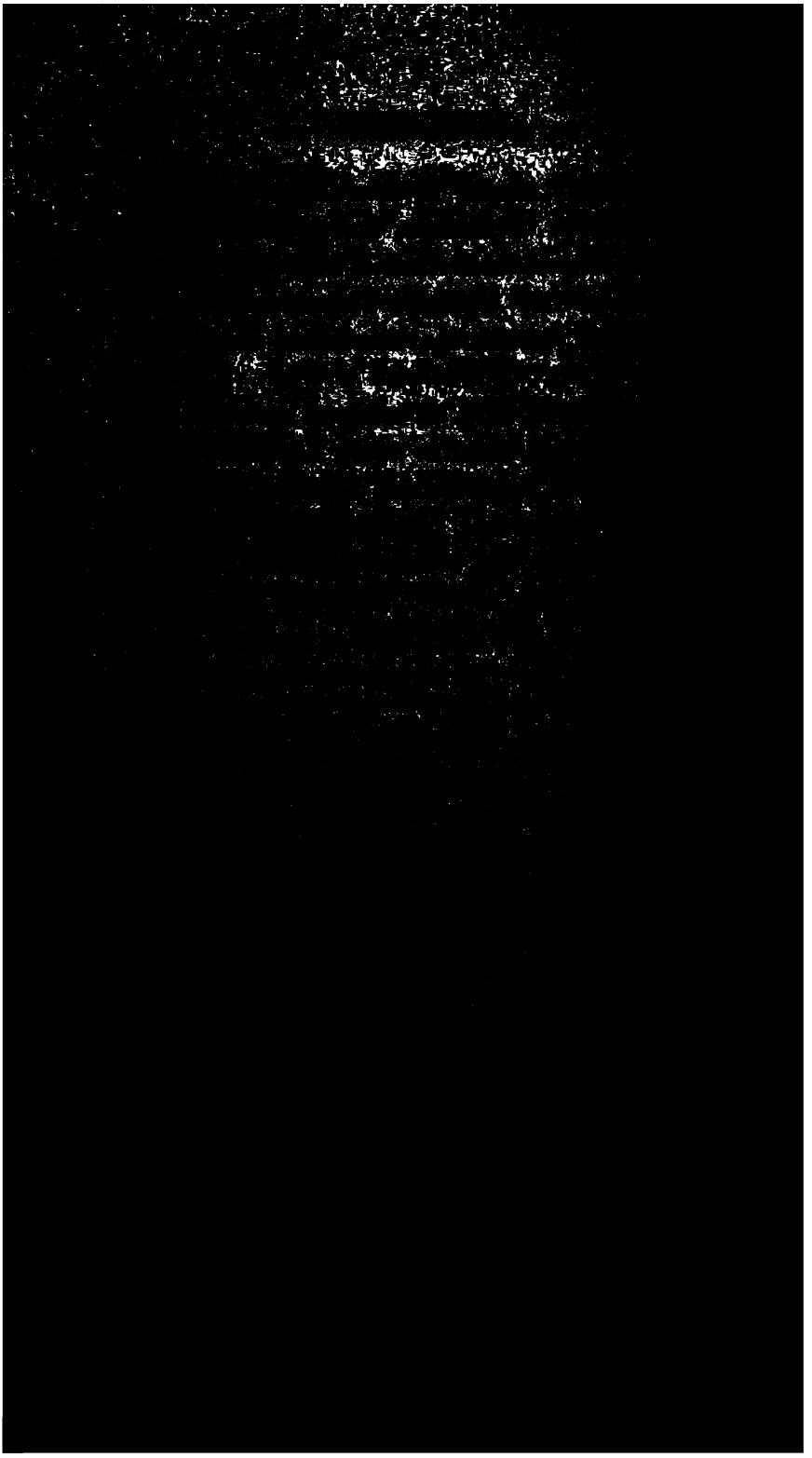
* The seeds of this plant had been introduced from Assyria into Egypt, where it was cultivated for this purpose. Columella, lib. x. v. 113. He also speaks of Pelusiac beer, or zythus.

† Diodorus attributes the invention of this bread to Isis or to Menes. Isis and Ceres had the credit of teaching man the use of corn. Without the assistance of either, the modern Egyptians employ the seeds of the Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum for the same purpose.

‡ Their flavor appears to me rather like a very bad trufle, exceedingly insipid. They are covered with a dark brown rind, and are about the size of an oak-apple. Plin. xiii. 17, 18.

§ It also had this name, according to Athenæus, and Pliny, who mentions its medicinal properties, lib. xxiv. c. 2. It now no longer exists in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians even cultivated it with some care; and to ensure its growth they threw the seeds, enveloped in a coat of mud, into those lakes which were not liable to be dried up during the summer heat. This looks as if it was not indigenous. The other nymphæas still grow spontaneously in the small canals and ponds of the inundation, but *not* in the Nile itself.





liberty that travellers of every era have taken with the credulity of their readers; and the thirty-sixth section of his Euterpe, relating to this subject, contains several unpardonable exaggerations.*

One alone of these I shall here notice, that "in Egypt it was considered the *greatest disgrace* to eat of wheat or barley, and that consequently their bread was made of olyra,† which some call zea." ‡ Whether the historian had in view the triticum zea, which is now no longer grown in Egypt, or whether he alludes to the sorghum § or doura of the present day, it is not my object here to inquire, but certain it is that the Egyptians, so far from holding in abhorrence the two grains he mentions, took great care to cultivate them throughout the whole valley of their Nile ‖—offered them to the

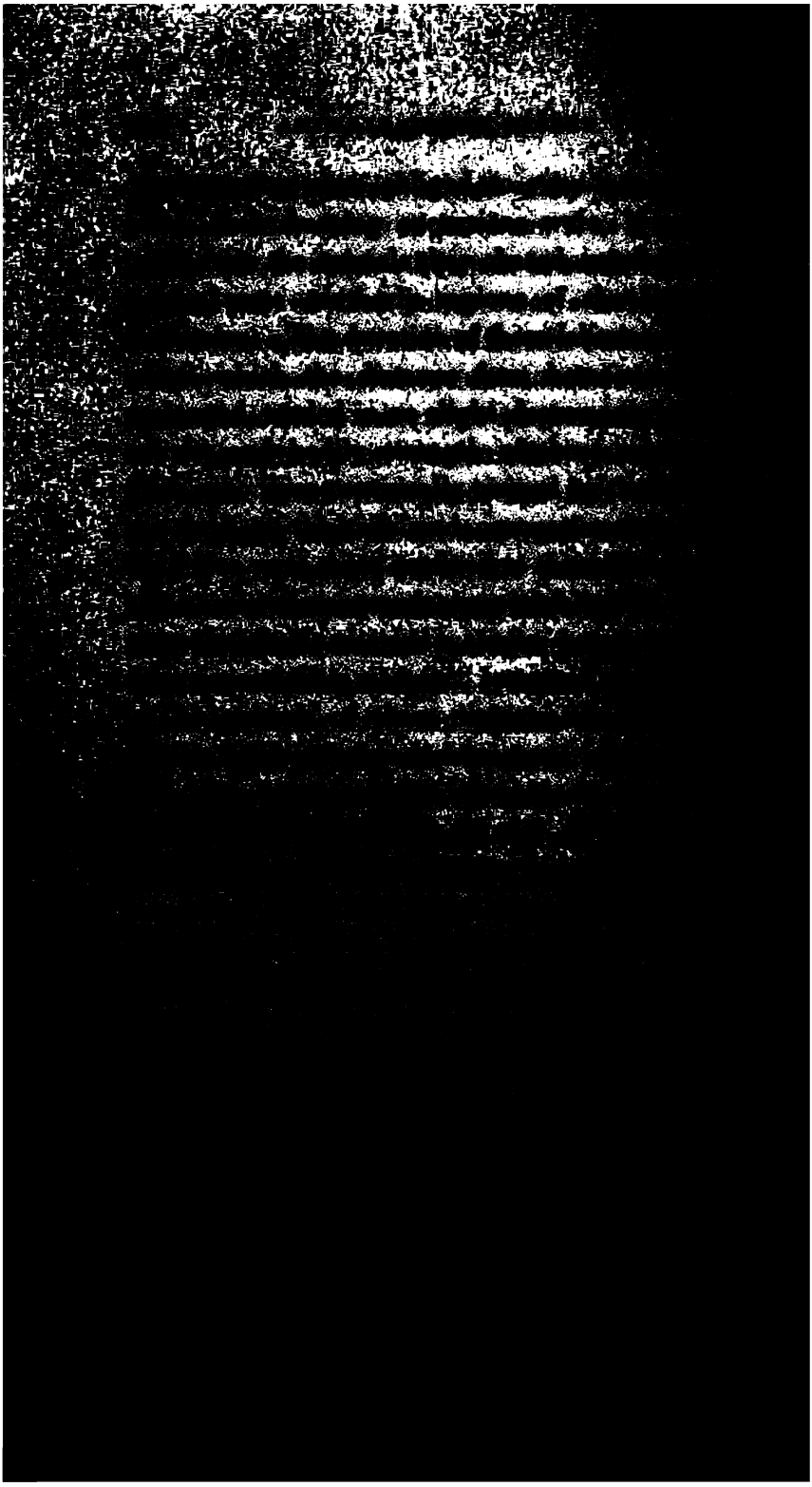
* For instance, out of eight, the second, third, and sixth, are totally unfounded.

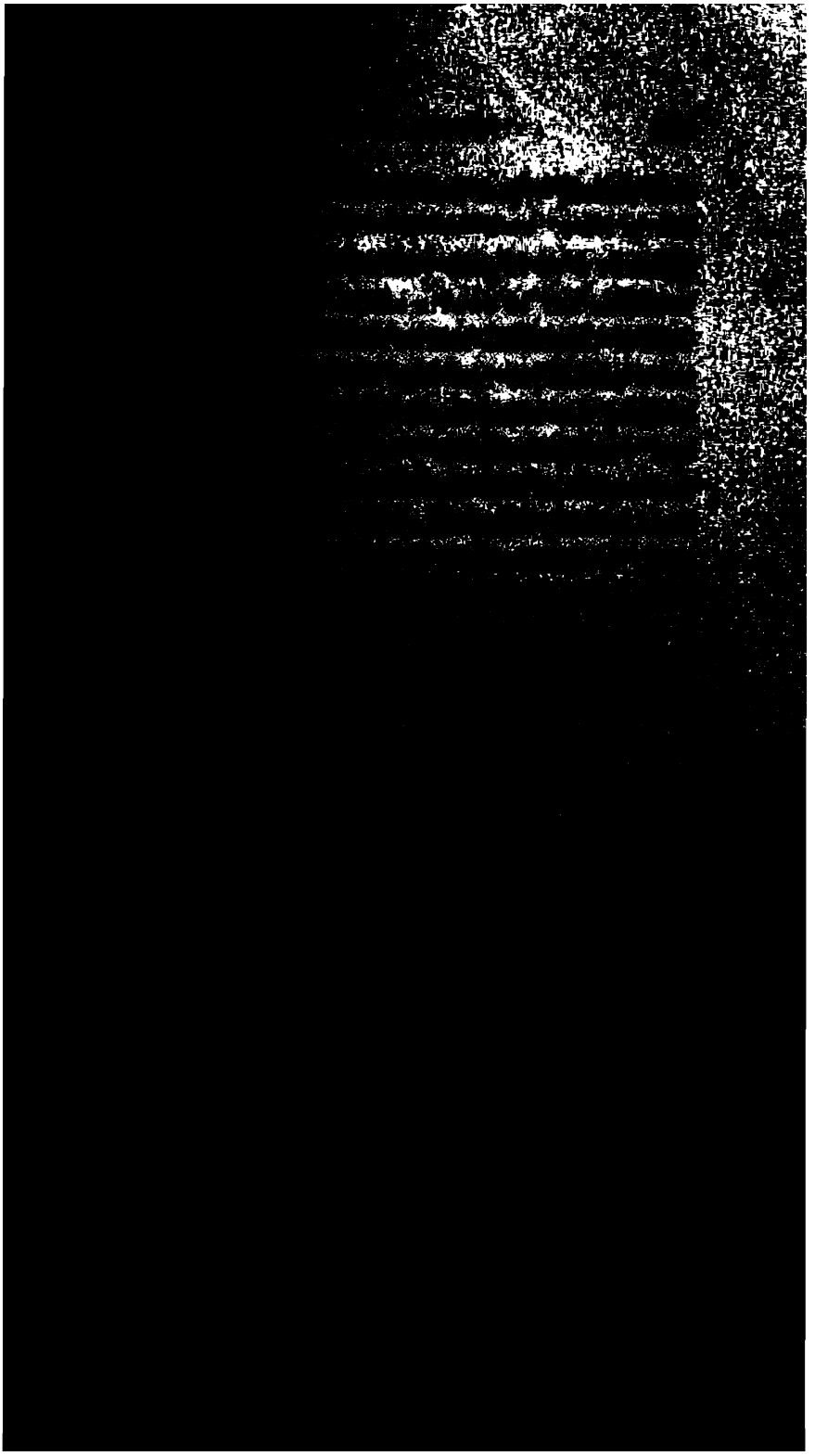
† Pliny (xviii. 7.) says "Far in Ægypto ex olyra conficitur," but not to the exclusion of any other grain. "Ægyptus . . . . e tritico *suo*," &c. He also observes that the olyra had been supposed the same as rice, "olyram et oryzam eandem esse existimant;" and afterwards (c. 8) distinguishes it from the zea, with which Herodotus has confounded it. Homer feeds horses on the olyra, as well as wheat and barley; this last is now given them in the east.

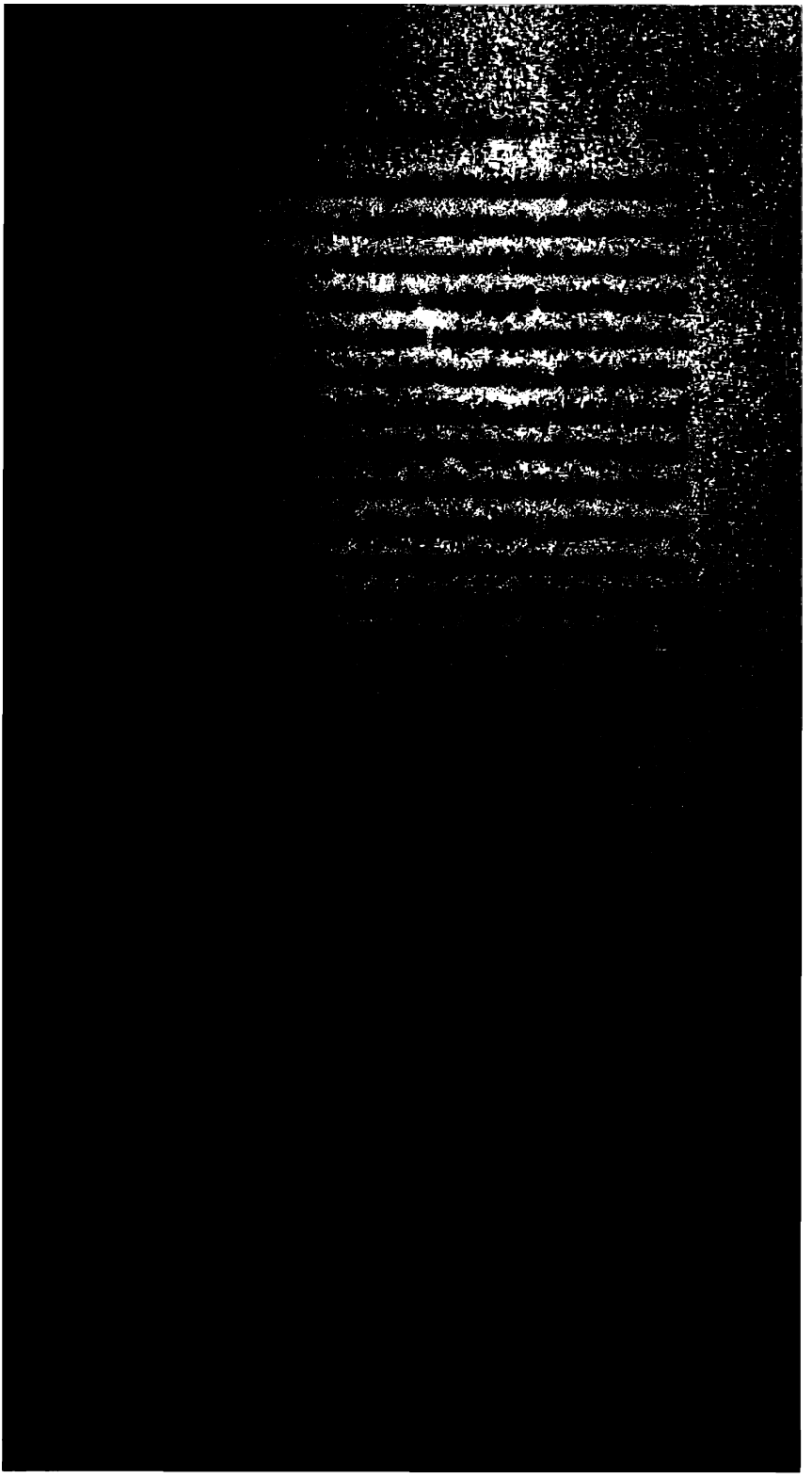
‡ Bearing no relation at all to the zea mays.

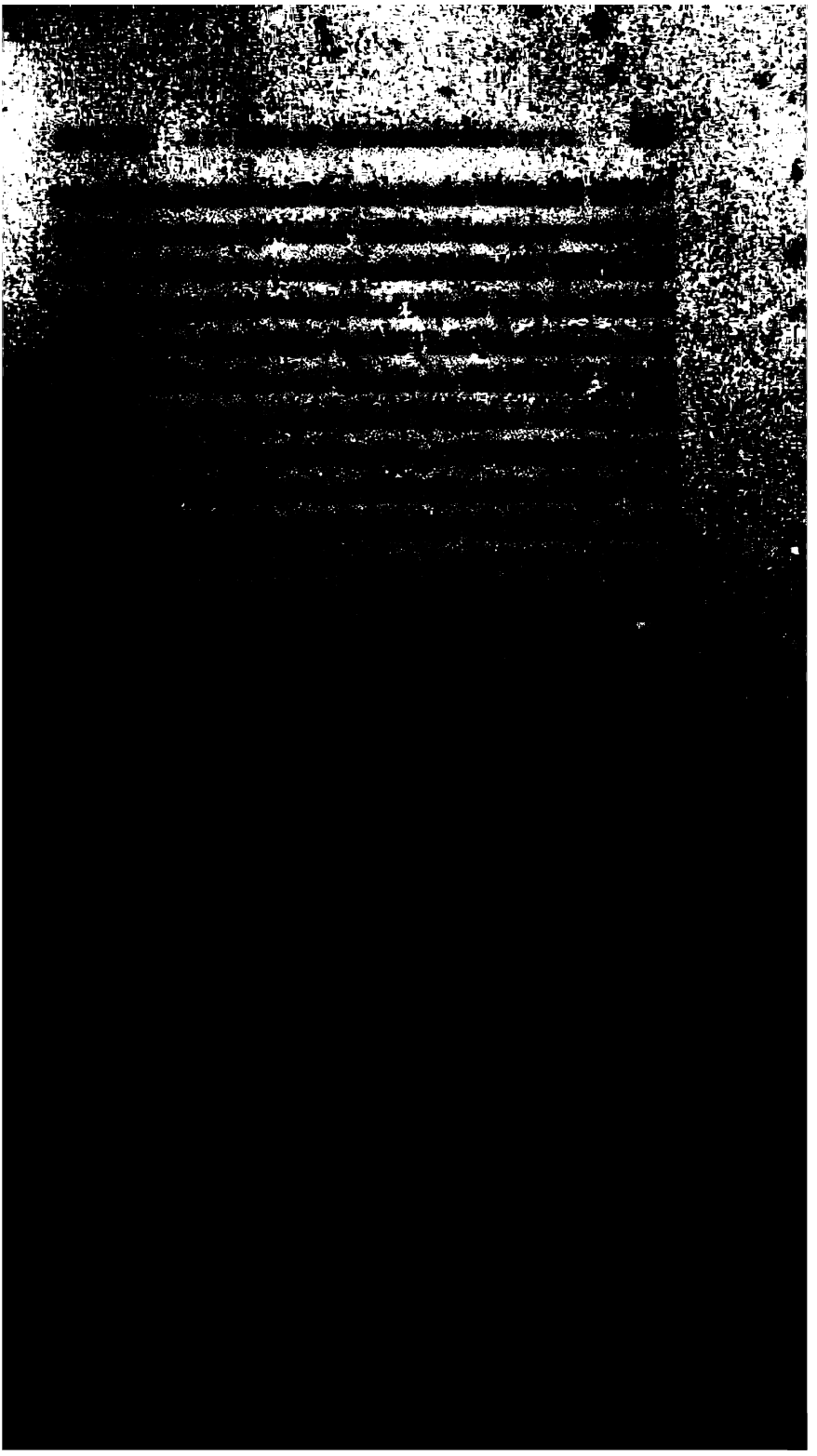
§ The Assyrian wheat and barley, he affirms, had "leaves of the breadth of four fingers," from which it has been conjectured that he here alludes to the sorghum, (lib. i. s. 193); but the expression, "wheat *and barley*," renders this very questionable; and the holcus sorghum, I have no doubt, was grown in Egypt.

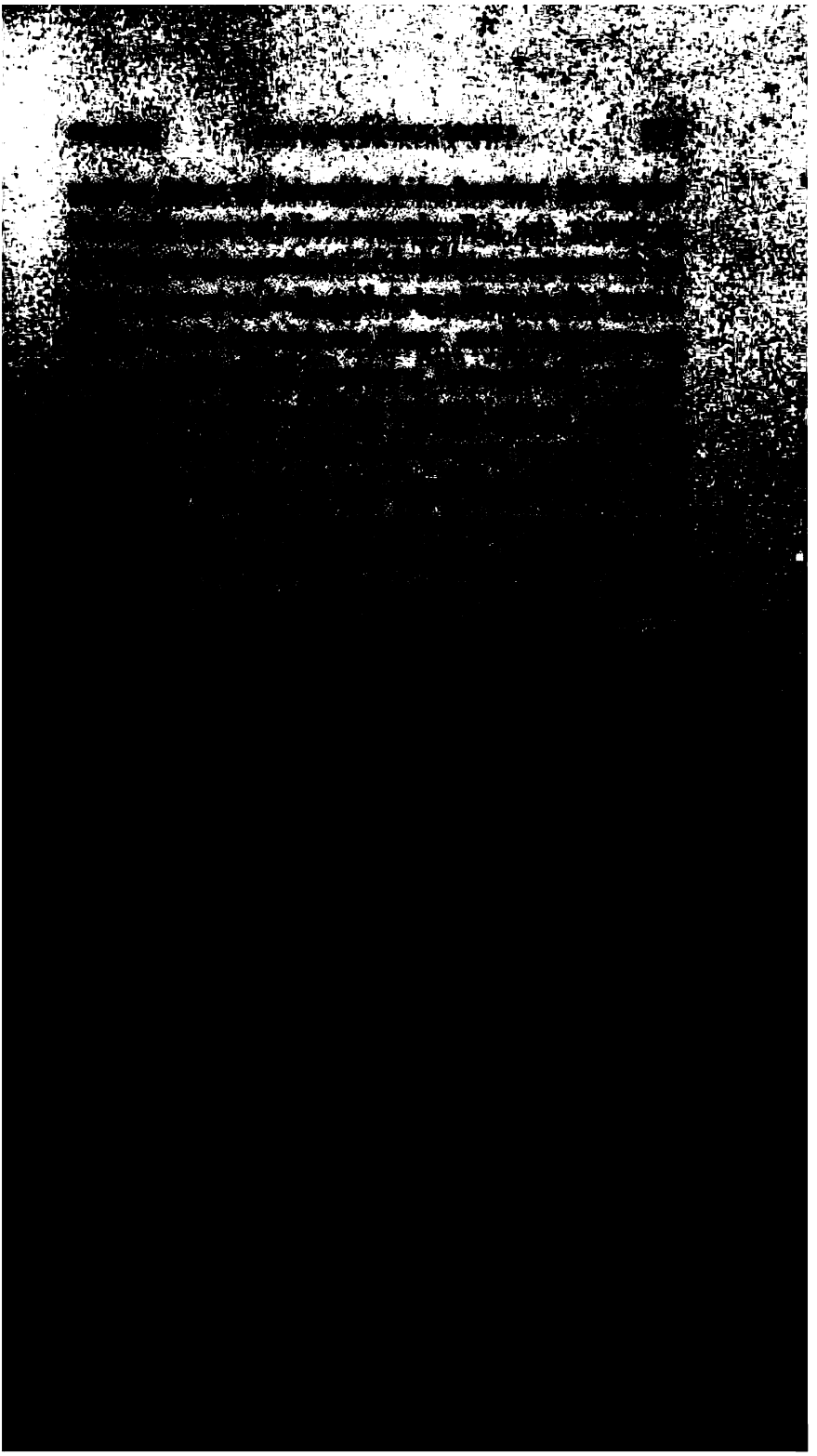
‖ Conf. the sculptures, passim, and Exod. ix. 31 and 32: "The barley was smitten . . . the wheat and the rye were not smitten; for they were not grown up."

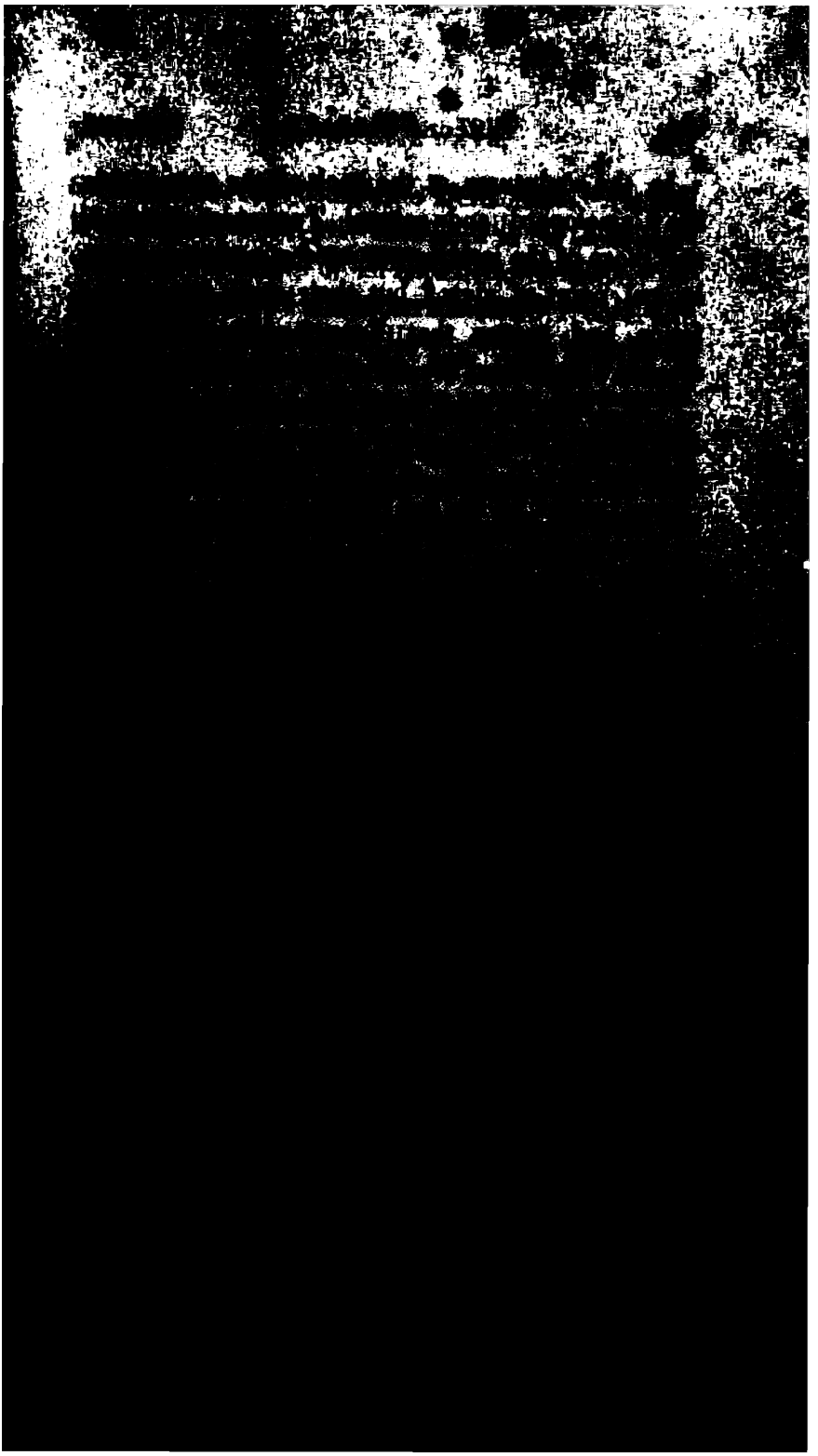


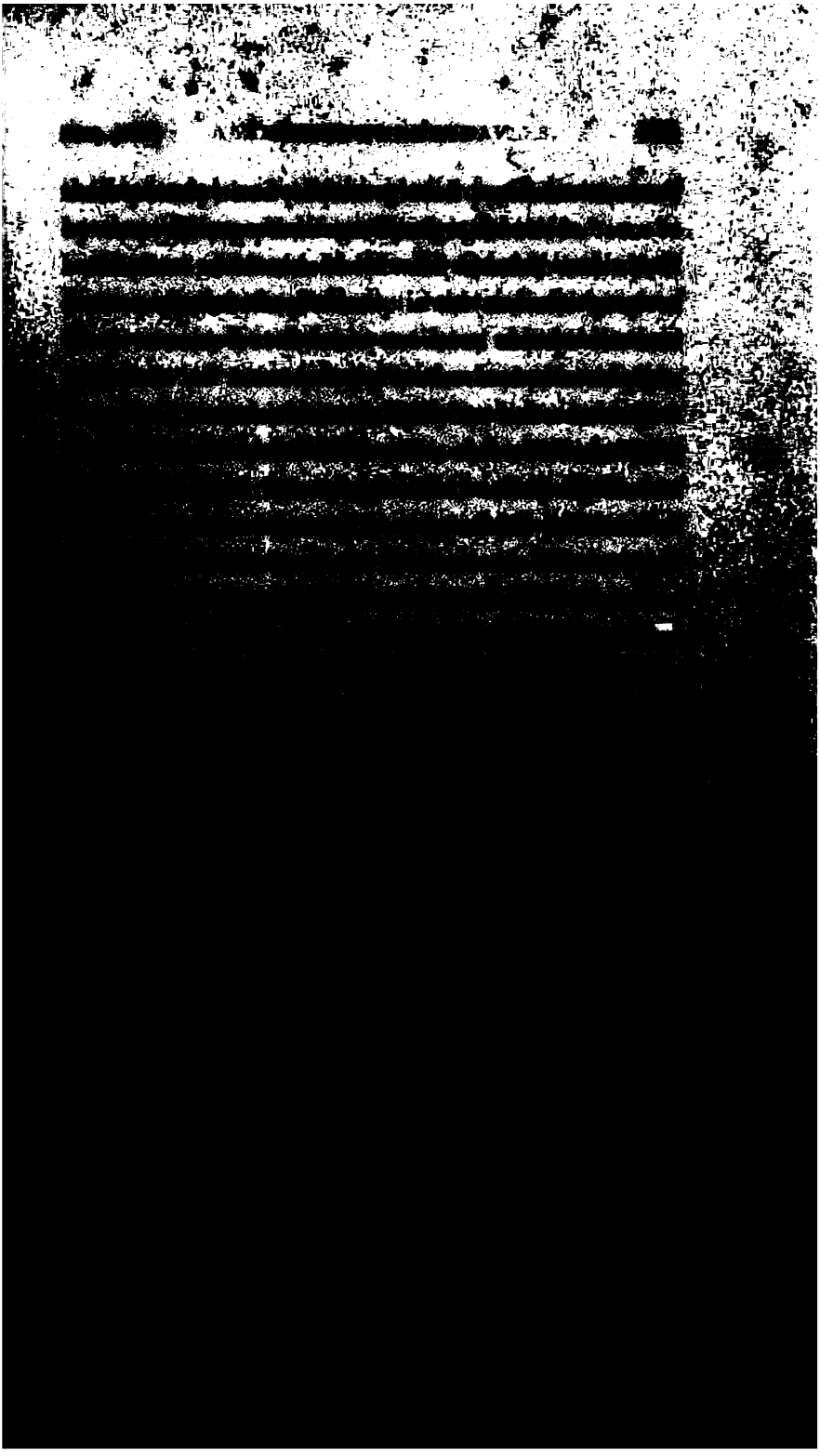












[illegible]

by [illegible] dwellers, but [illegible]
dark should have been [illegible]
[illegible] who had [illegible]
in the mountain of [illegible]
by [illegible] devoid of [illegible]
In the first line of the [illegible]
[illegible] the peasants [illegible]
ing and sowing; and from [illegible]
the field, we are to infer that the [illegible]
(which also the individual [illegible]
[illegible] line they reap wheat, barley [illegible]
[illegible] being pointed out [illegible]
height. [illegible] third in the [illegible]
of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] throughout Egypt [illegible]
[illegible]

fowling and fishing scenes, the sculpture of sitting fish and geese, the tiny prong-horn, a party of guests, the production of the lion, and some sacred subjects, occupy the remainder of the walls of Philoxenus.

On the opposite side, the individual of the royal retinue, whom Philoxenus distinguishes thus with so much emphasis, is represented as a young man, of high birth and fortune, as well as of great personal beauty, with dark curly hair, [illegible]

[illegible] II., his brother [illegible] Alexander, and the [illegible] the temple itself, and the [illegible] of Philometor and Euergetes [illegible] the colossus in the [illegible] occupies with that of his [illegible] [illegible] of the arts and [illegible] of the propylon are the [illegible] sides, son of Aulotes, [illegible] Tryphaena. [illegible] Alexander [illegible] plated shrine of the [illegible] back part of the temple, [illegible] with that of his wife Cleopatra [illegible] the figure [illegible] face, his [illegible] conclude that this refers to the [illegible] daughter of Ptolemy [illegible]

[illegible] It is capable of giving a very good idea of Egyptian temples; the respective proportion and distribution of the different parts; their exterior appearance when entire; and the strength of those formidable citadels, which, while they served as a protection to the town, commanded the respect of the inhabitants, and effectually prevented or deterred any attempts on the allegiance of disaffected [illegible]

temples were taken. On the eastern side of the Nile, and near the commencement of the quarries, stood the ancient town of Silsilis, of which nothing now remains, but the substructions of a stone building, probably a temple. On this bank the quarries are very extensive, and lies interesting to the antiquary, [illegible] in addition to [illegible] curious grottos, [illegible] in the early [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Champollion styles Schabenkeme, was by the second wife Ai-nofri-tough, which is singular; we find also twenty-three sons in the procession of the Ramesseum, on which monument the name of this first queen, Nofri-ari, alone occurs. It is, however, probable that those were not introduced [illegible]

[illegible]

necessary quantity of color, afforded greater facility for the execution of the outlines. The subjects whereon painted, either in relief or intaglio, were again enriched with the same substance, so that the finished work, and the details of the figures and of the other figures, could thereby be finished with a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] disappeared on [illegible] and [illegible] variety of the [illegible]

Beyond the grotto above mentioned are others of smaller dimensions, that have served for sepulchres, and bear the names of the first monarchs of the eighteenth dynasty, among which I discovered those of the first and third Thothmes, and of the queen who governed the great edifice of Kornah. The first [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] subjects of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] by second monarch of the eighteenth dynasty: [illegible] of Pthahmes; and a larger one of Rameses [illegible], allusing to Re and Nilus: [illegible] particular honor however, thus paid to the deity [illegible] in the quarries of Silsilis, was [illegible] Egypt, rather having [illegible]

in the reign of Ptolemy
his brother Physcon,
with his queens, the two
by Auletes or Neus Dionysius
been placed at a later period
tion of Philometor,
me, on my first journey
other visitors to this temple
glyphic name of this
I have, however,
subsequent examination of
refers to the original
hieroglyphics of
afterwards, these
parallel inscriptions. The
is as follows: "For the
and queen Cleopatra, his
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

the portico, the figures have been left unfinished, and present a satisfactory specimen of their mode of drawing them in squares, as was the usual custom of the Egyptian artists.

The circumstance of this building having a double entrance and two parallel avenues (in which respect, indeed, it is singular among the sacred temples of Egypt) leads, with the [illegible] to the [illegible] into divisions, [illegible] of the temple itself and the pronaos [illegible] of the two [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

eighteenth dynasty, demolished, no doubt, at the time of the Persian invasion.

What remains of the form and contains of houses extends considerably at the east of this enclosure; and to judge from their appearance, Ombos must have suffered by fire, like many other cities of Upper Egypt. [illegible]

is constantly within very [illegible]
slightly enlarged in [illegible]
mountains again approach [illegible]
to the south. The general [illegible]
begin to resemble [illegible]
character is increased by [illegible]
water-wheels that occur at [illegible]
the pole and bucket of [illegible]
fully protected from the [illegible]
the traveller that he has already [illegible]
climate. On several of [illegible]
towers, particularly on the [illegible]
there are quarries of [illegible]
ancient Egyptians. [illegible]

The junction of the [illegible]
observed about two [illegible]
to Eshoney, in the [illegible]
which gives the [illegible]
present itself over the [illegible]
[illegible]

remains of an outer chamber and of a portico in front. The only name now found in this building is of Nero (Neronis), but on a former visit I also observed that of Domitian. It was supposed by late travellers to have constituted the well of Syene, in which the rays of a vertical sun were reported to fall through the opposite aperture in its circumference, (they forgetting, perhaps, that unless this place lie under the tropic, the gnomon will always cast a shadow on one side of the well, projecting into the river, [illegible]

[illegible]

The wall projecting into [illegible] [illegible] end of the [illegible] supposed, of [illegible] [illegible] has apparently [illegible] one of the arches, [illegible] inscription, relating to [illegible] from some other building [illegible] [illegible] epoch of the [illegible] [illegible]

merous tombs, mostly cenotaphs, of the different shekhs and saints of Egypt. But this cemetery is of little interest to the traveller, except from the Cufic inscriptions on the tomb-stones that stand within its precincts, and principally towards the southern extremity. These epitaphs are of the earlier inhabitants of Egypt, and bear different dates, from about the commencement of the third to that of the fifteenth century of the Hegira. And I hereby, upon many other occasions had reason to observe, that in Cufic inscriptions, the oldest

the period of the Arab [illegible] gether improbable, that an attentive [illegible] the ancient Saracenic vestiges [illegible] might lead to the discovery of [illegible] mains now existing of the pointed [illegible] evidently employed in Egypt centuries [illegible] the accession of the Fatimite dynasty [illegible] quently long before it was introduced [illegible] Europe.*

The question of more [illegible] arch was the invention, [illegible] cannot be the result either of [illegible] investigation; and it is [illegible] men of sound judgment [illegible] our knowledge of Saracenic [illegible] pagan structures, Syriac [illegible] reasonable to suppose [illegible] of having invented [illegible]

[illegible]

265 of the Hegira, still exists in the Egyptian metropolis. Indeed were the date not present to decide the question, the style of the Cufic would at once point out the age, as well consonant with that character, and with the different forms it assumed at subsequent periods, the antiquity of these inscriptions; and as in the case of the Hieroglyphic Inscriptions at the Isle of Roda, which is also encrusted, with polished agates, [illegible]

[illegible]

by whose orders they were hewn." Many of them are of a date previous to and after the accession of the eighteenth dynasty, while others bear the names of later monarchs of the twenty-sixth, immediately before the invasion of Cambyses; but some hereby record the victories of their authors over the enemies of Egypt, or the ex votos of pious visitors, [illegible] as [illegible] but on the [illegible] what [illegible]

palm of Ibsekin * is cultivated [illegible]
climate of the first cataract [illegible]
among the principal exports of [illegible]
charcoal, benneh,† which [illegible]
slaves from the interior, from [illegible]
Ethiopia, and sent from thence to [illegible]
Lower Egypt. [illegible]

Opposite E'Boom is the [illegible]
now called Geziret E'Sheikh [illegible]
ártige, or "the island of E'Sheikh." [illegible]

It will be observed, that [illegible]
the Coptic or Egyptian [illegible]
tials; but as it is usual [illegible]
their article to an ellipsis, [illegible]
in which pronouncing [illegible]
omitted, and this much is [illegible]
pronunciation to E'Sheikh [illegible]
Kopts, E'Sheikh [illegible]
the original [illegible]
Sheikh, [illegible]

[illegible]

One of the most conspicuous ruins in Elephantine is a granite gateway of the time of Alexander, the entrance to some edifice now entirely demolished. Near it, to the northward, was the small but interesting temple of Kneph or Chnubis, who presided over the inundation, and was particularly adored in the vicinity of the cataract. It was erected by Amenophis III., the eighth Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, about the year 1430 B.C., who was represented in the interior with his queen, making offerings to the ancient god Kneph. In the upper [illegible]

[illegible] portion of [illegible]
but the whole of these [illegible]
[illegible] by Mahomed [illegible]
building pitifully [illegible]
chambers of the Nilometer [illegible]
but I was fortunately in time [illegible]
from the hieroglyphics [illegible]
the island, which was [illegible]
an elephant.* The only [illegible]
it is probable that these [illegible]
least sculptured other [illegible]
that served for the Nilometer [illegible]
the same seem by [illegible]
scriptions recording [illegible]
from the reign of Augustus [illegible]
Revenue [illegible]
[illegible] building place [illegible]
time will [illegible] the [illegible]
the Nilometer [illegible]
[illegible] but [illegible]
deposit of the Nile, and much [illegible]
[illegible]

Elephantine had a garrison in the time of the Romans, as well as in the earlier times of the Persians† and Ptolemies; upon which account it was from this island that the Ionians and Carians, who had accompanied Psamatichus, were sent forward into Ethiopia, to endeavour to bring back the Egyptians, and he intended to give them [illegible]

† The [illegible] island is covered with the ruins of [illegible] in Greek writing in the [illegible]

[illegible]

* Lib. iii. c. 19. Indeed [illegible]

† [illegible]

the [illegible] and style of the buildings that border the river to the south of the Nilometer. The quay is of Ptolemaic or Roman date, and contains many blocks taken from some ancient edifices.

Sehayl is an island at the southern extremity of the cataracts of the first cataract. It is interesting from the number of hieroglyphic tablets sculptured on the rocks, images of kings, one of a very early period, bearing Greek names, which, navigating the [illegible] the [illegible] had [illegible] a small temple of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Burckhardt [illegible]

[illegible]

Philometor, his brother Euergetes II., with the two Cleopatras, and Ptolemy the elder son of Auletes, whose names occur [illegible] and on the towers of the propylon [illegible] of the sculptures on the [illegible] the [illegible] of the Roman emperors, [illegible] Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Domitian, Nerva and [illegible]

[illegible]

pylon of the great temple bearing the name of this same Pharaoh, it is evident that an ancient edifice formerly stood on the site of the present one, which having been destroyed by the Persians at the time of the invasion of Ochus, was rebuilt after the accession of the Ptolemies. The hieroglyphical inscriptions on the east of the island, in honor of the first of the Ptolemies and Cleopatra, vary from the usual style of hieroglyphics, so much so that the combined [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

10 The name of Biggeh in the hieroglyphics is Ta-mant or Shem, over which Athor is said to preside; but the sacrificial [illegible] followed by the sign of "foreign country," instead of the single signifying "land."

Quadrilateral [illegible] on the road from El-Kab to Philæ [illegible] of the early times of the Pharaohs [illegible] of which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Though Philæ and the [illegible] posed limit of this chapter [illegible] ruins of Nubia they [illegible] the traveller, who [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

within it is a tablet of the name of Ptolemy and Cleopatra; and in the front chamber of the side is that of the Ethiopian king Adam-Amen, the overliving, beloved of Isis. Among the few subjects sculptured in the portico, we observe Thoth and Ma. He engaged in pointing divinities emblems of life and power over Ethiopia, alluding, perhaps, to the overthrow of quelling that village. In front of the temple is the pylon, which has a gateway leading from the quarry in still discernible traces from the quarry is still

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

taken from the quarry is still [illegible]

At the village another [illegible]

having a few birch [illegible]

golden, probably [illegible]

mounted by the [illegible]

At Waden Tafo [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

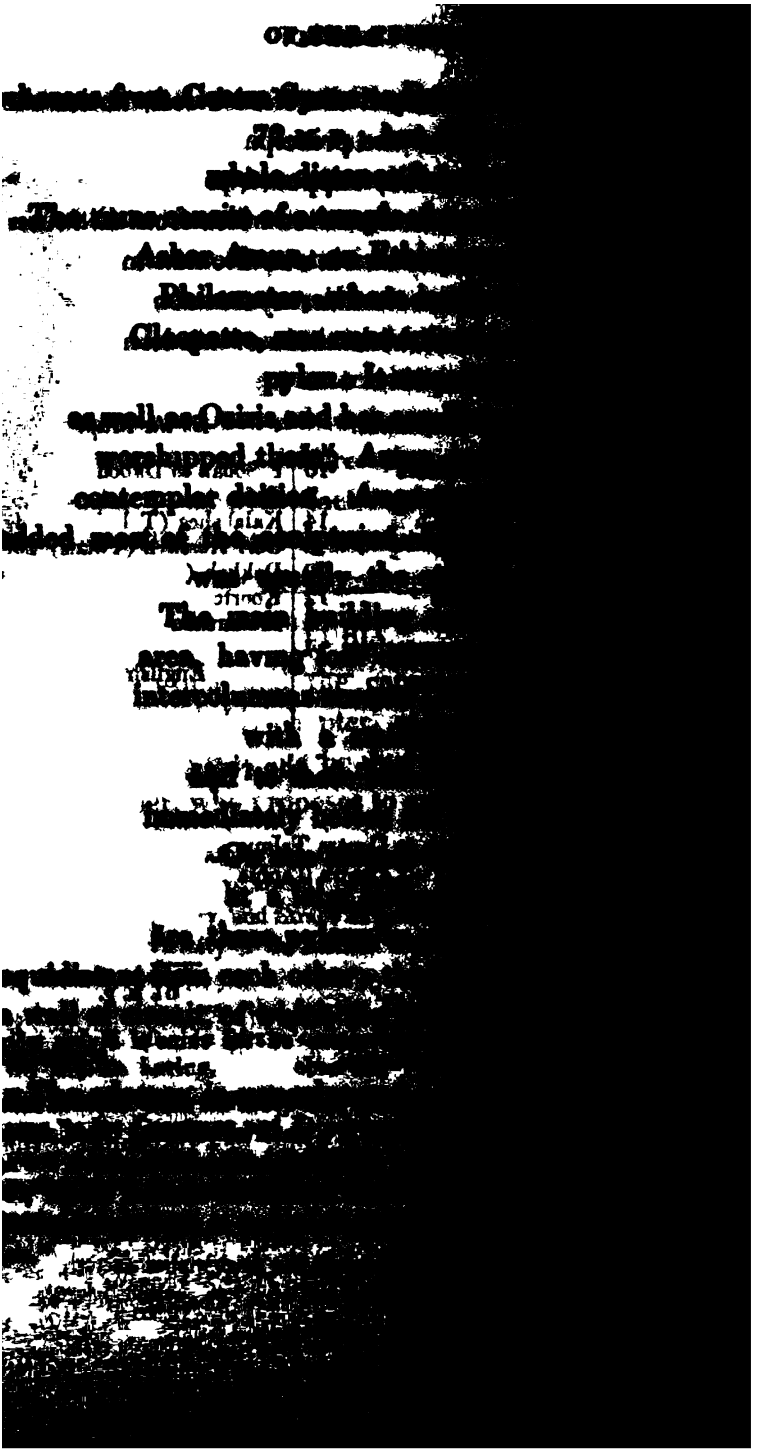
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

columns, forming the area to a sacellum hewn in the rock. At the north-east corner is a small chapel, which belonged to the original temple, and is anterior to the walls that encompass it; and to the north are another enclosure of considerable extent, connected with the outer wall, and two detached doorways. The sculptures of the temple are of very [illegible] style; no doubt the richness of gilding that once covered those on the [illegible] of the [illegible] have disappeared for [illegible]

the style and in building in
in the hill behind it are
of mystic
walls, and among
a Doric frieze and cornice
The ancient
of the temple; and
the Baytch Wells
and brown pottery
the Egyptian
sculptures of the
elegant designs
met with in the
Baytch Wells
excavated in the rock
and
impenetrable
polygonal
walls



The sculptures relate

against the Cush, or

Eastern nation, appa

having been previously

monarchs, and under

about this period; and

and the second Rameses

the monarch, seated on

shrine, receives the

quered Ethiopians,

Cush, Amunmeph

children, and is introd

conquerors. Rings and

rich thrones, flabella,

and other objects,

before him; and

advances, bringing

of the columns.

jects, lions

ments. At all

of two brothers

[illegible]

The lower line commences with some Egyptian chiefs, who are followed by the prince of Cush and other Ethiopians, bringing plants of their country, skins, apes, a cameleopard, and other animals. Beyond this is represented the battle and defeat of the enemy. Rameses, mounted in his car, is attended by his two sons, also in chariots, each with his charioteer, who urges the horses to their full speed. The king discharges an arrow on the miserably troops of the enemy, who beside their silver [illegible] and heads, [illegible] the upper [illegible]

panion in battle. His eldest son,
presence a group of prisoners of
the lower compartment is a
chiefs. Beyond this, the
single combat with one of the
slays him with his sword, in the
and other Egyptian officers; and
ment represents him, in his car,
battle, overtaking the leader of
whom he also despatches
enemy then fly in all direction
town, which the king advances
sue for peace, while his son
strikes terror into the few who
pling on the prostrate foe. R
their chiefs, and several
fetters before him by his son.

Such are the principal
temple [illegible]
[illegible]

The sculptures of Dendoór are of the time of Augustus, by whom it appears to have been founded. The chief deities were Osiris, Isis, and Horus; and the ancient town seems to have had the same name as Philæ, "the distant abode," "the place of the *frontier*," where the holy triad was adored.

[illegible]

in the eight niches of the grand hall
others within the area. This
with a row of four Osiride figures
four columns in front, but little
wall that enclosed it; and the
cavated part does not exceed 100
figures in the hall are very badly
according with the sculptures of the
nor are the statues of the
of that era. The deity of this
creator and "Lord of Truth"
tions of the temple are inscribed
tosephale (the compatriot and
and Anouke, each hold a
the tentemplar deities.

At Kertamneh is a decorated
masonry near the bank (in gi
Dakkah is the Pselcis of
and of Ptolemy. It has
Egyptian and Ethiopian
and Hieratic, but applicable
temple, during different
the central chamber
spiral is a sitting

which bears the name of the Ethiopian monarch,* and was the original adytum.

Ptolemy Philopator added to the sculptures; and his oval occurs with that of his wife and sister Arsinoe—his father, Ptolemy Euergetes—and his mother, Berenice Euergetes; and on the corresponding side are those of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe Philadelphus. Physcon or Euergetes II. afterwards built the pillars, as we learn from a [illegible] the adytum, [illegible] the adytum [illegible]

the hieroglyphics [illegible]
Taut-n-pauhebo, the [illegible]
the Egyptian name of [illegible]
the Kouatres or [illegible]
are very trifling. [illegible]
of ancient writers, [illegible]
proclamation of [illegible]
and some other figures [illegible]
it is an hypostral [illegible]
time of the Cæsars, [illegible]
learn from a Greek [illegible]
dedicated to Isis and [illegible]
edifices in Italy [illegible]
worship by the early [illegible]
that we find of the [illegible]
Cæsars, with the exception [illegible]

Saboot, so called from [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
Romans and Greeks [illegible]
with the exception [illegible]
either [illegible]
[illegible]
by the [illegible]

to this succeeded the two pyramidal towers of the propylon; the area, with eight Osiride figures attached to the pillars supporting the architraves and roofs of the lateral corridors; and the interior chambers, which are now closed by the drifted sand. Amunra and Re were the chief deities, and from the worship of the god of Thebes the town bore the same name as that at Amunra on "the shade of Amunra" [illegible]

The ruins of the modern village, and of the [illegible]

them, and this [illegible]
the ravages of time. [illegible]
tary, but [illegible]
the contemplar gods. [illegible]
rior, and there [illegible]
which is the anything [illegible]
small but elegant temple. [illegible]

The district about [illegible]
abounds in date trees; [illegible]
Korosko they reckon [illegible]
Dirr, the capital of [illegible]
the south of Hassáin, [illegible]
worthy of remark that [illegible]
two cataracts, [illegible]
are situated on the [illegible]
instead of lying on the [illegible]
the sandy plain, [illegible]
finding it necessary [illegible]
hard duty performed [illegible]
and camphor [illegible]
to the inhabitants [illegible]

given by Diodorus, of Osymandyas being followed to war by that animal; and on the opposite side the lion seizes one of the falling captives as he is held by the victorious monarch.

Ra was the chief deity of the sanctuary, and from him the ancient town received the name of Ei-Ra, "the abode of the sun;" but we find that this "temple of Rameses" was also considered under the special guardianship of Amenre, and of Thoth, which likewise helped distinguished place among the [illegible]

[illegible] on the south side, and a [illegible] Romans [illegible] adapted for the defence [illegible] stationed a garrison [illegible] the wall in a part [illegible] was [illegible] one of the places [illegible] Nubians in check; [illegible] pelled [illegible] way to [illegible] in the rock [illegible] high [illegible]

met with in Nubia, and, excepting Thebes, during the whole valley of the Nile. It has two temples, both of the time of Remeses the Great; which, independent of their grandeur and architectural beauties, contain highly finished sculptures, and throw great light on the history of that conqueror. The small temple is dedicated to Athor, who is represented at the adjacent cavern, that form of the sacred cow, emblem of that deity, which also occurs in the principal temple. Her title there is [illegible], the lady of [illegible], the lady of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] distinction [illegible]

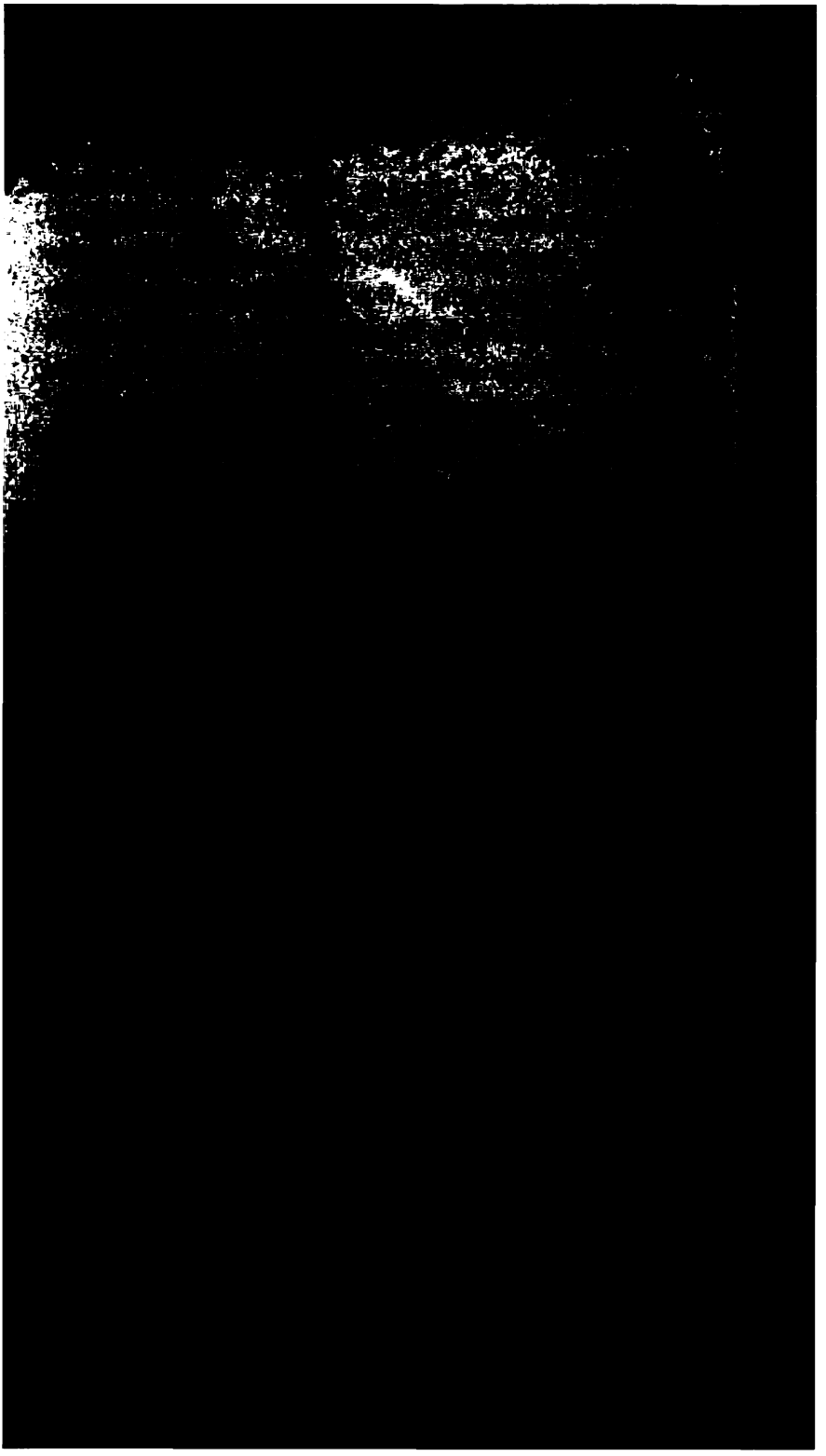
[illegible]

[illegible]

[

attached to the pillars in the great hall are, from the shoulder to the elbow, 4 feet 8 inches; from the elbow to the wrist, 4 feet 3; from the nose to the chin, 8 inches; the ear, 3¾ inches; the hand, about 10 inches; the foot, nearly 3 feet; and the total height, without the crown and pedestal, 17 feet 2.

The principal objects of the intaglios are the historical subjects, chiefly the triumphs of Sesostris. He appears in the great hall of the temple, [illegible]



one of the contemplar deities. The name of Thothmes II. also occurs in the hieroglyphics, and those of Amunoph II. and of the third Osirtesen, a monarch of the seventeenth dynasty, and the ancestor of Thothmes, are introduced in another part of the temple.

[illegible]

perhaps to represent the

Samneh are supposed to

the exterior of Aboo Simbel, amply repaying the traveller, whose object is to take a rapid glance of Egyptian architecture, while the antiquary and historian cannot fail to be pleased with the examination of the historical pictures in the sculptures of the interior, which they will find great satisfaction in comparing with similar subjects at Thebes.

For the ruins above Semneh I refer the reader to M. Caillaud's Journey to Meroe and its Visinity.

HAVING briefly [illegible]
beyond the limits [illegible]
necessary to [illegible]
cient Egypt within the small
of the subject will allow, and
to the mention of those
appear on the monuments
principal occurrences of their
a chronological table.

In introducing some of the
nethe, and Entesebent, [illegible]
the precise era of their
cession of those [illegible]
is the distinguishing
every [illegible]
racies of his [illegible]
placed. Indeed, [illegible]
[illegible]

an exaggerated account of the power of the Jewish tribes in Egypt; but at all events the story of their inroads into that country, as given by Josephus, one of the copyists of Manetho, bears the evident stamp of exaggeration, and in some parts of pure invention.

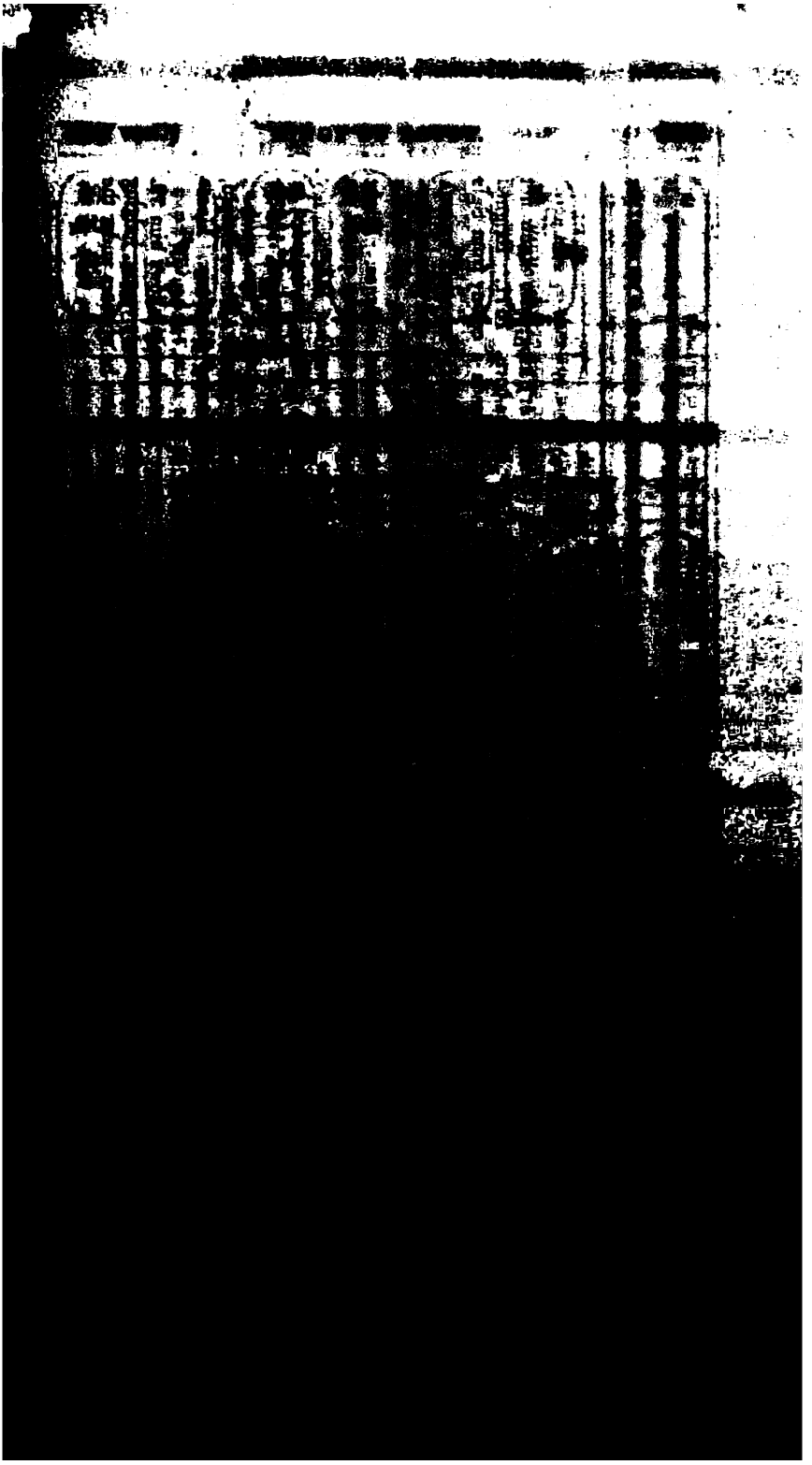
Whatever may have been the motive of this extraordinary entry, signified by the pictorial representing the original object of the pyramids, it does not appear to be, as they imply the idea of foreignness, [illegible]

number of the reigns

the average length of their ordinary duration, we may arrive at a fair approximation; and the epoch alluded to on the ceiling of the Memnonium, mentioned in the note on [illegible] II. seems greatly to confirm my opinion respecting the division of that prince, and, allowing for the reigns of the intervening [illegible] Enoduroi, the [illegible] with Menes's accession [illegible]

But [illegible]

Name from Manetho, Eratosthenes, and other authors.	From the Hieroglyphics.	No. in Plates.	Ascds. the throne B. C.	Events during their Reigns, &c.
Remeses Miamun	Amunmai Remeses, Remeses II., or Remeses the Great, (his son)	*i* 1.2 *j* 3.4	1355*	I am still inclined to think the name *i* 2 a variation of *i* 1 rather than of a different king. If they are distinct, they can only be brothers, and both sons of Osirei. Date of 44 years on the monuments, Manetho allows him 66. Sesoosis of Diodorus, the supposed Sesostris.† At all events he merits the name of Remeses the Great.
Amenophis	Pthahmen Thmeioftep (?) or Thmeioftep-ho (?), (his son)	*k l*	1289	Pheron of Herodotus, *i. e.* Pharaoh; and Sesoosis II. of Diodorus.
	XIX Dynasty of Diospolitans.			
Sethos	Pthahmen Se Pthah	*k* 2 *l* 2	1269	Probably not admitted into the Theban lists from being a Memphite king, or from having only succeeded to the throne by right of marriage with the Princess Taosiri.
Ramses	Osirei II. or Osiri Men-pthah	*m n*	1255	Argonautic expedition, B. C. 1263.
Amenoph	Osirita (?), Remerer (?), Amunmai.	*o p*	1245	
Ramesses	Remeses III. (Miamun or Amunmai) (his son)	*q r*	1235	
Ammenemes	Remeses IV. (his son)	*s t*	1205	



		No. in Plates.	Ascds. the throne B.C.	
	A			

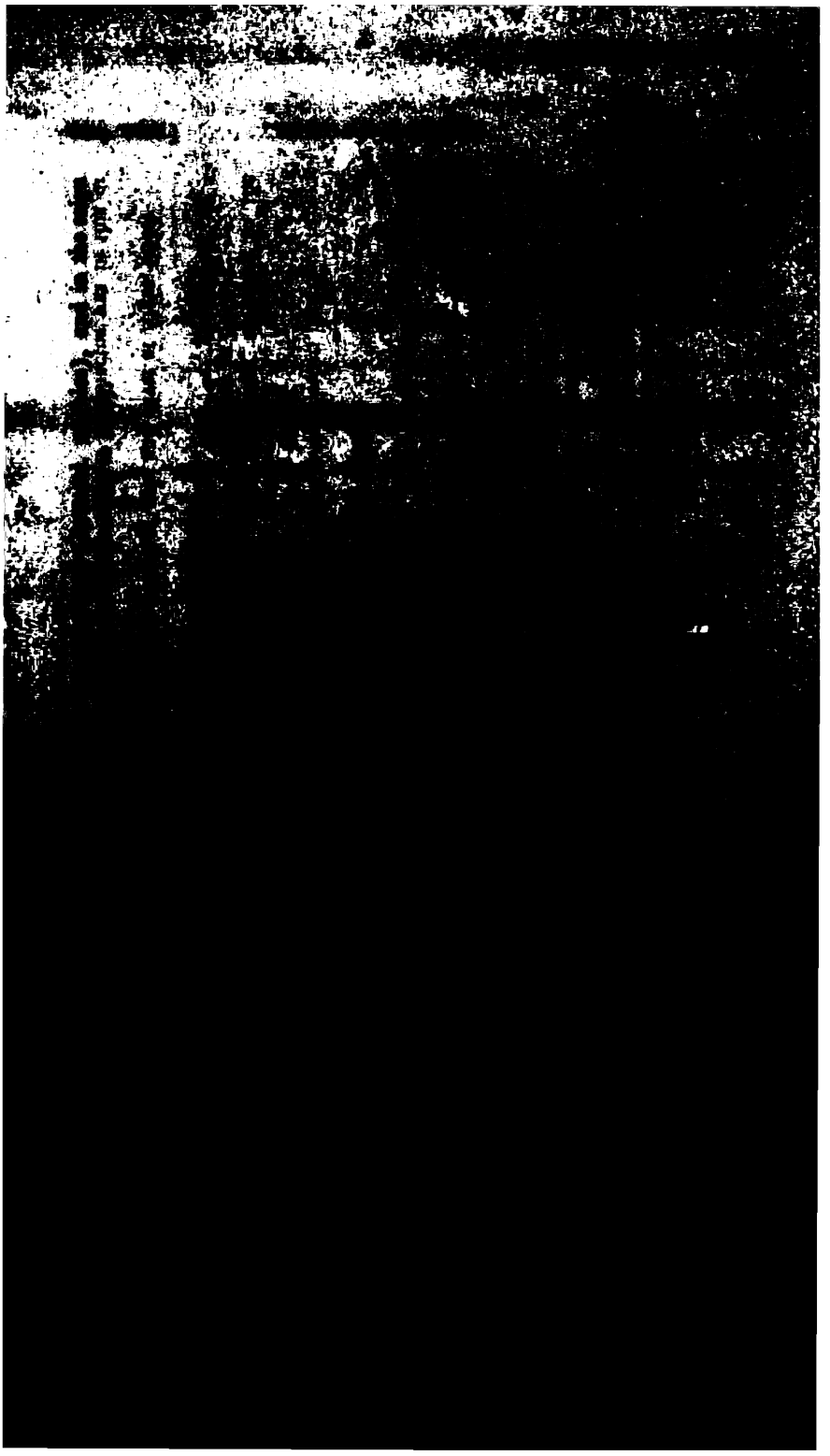
[illegible] pyramids cut out of the rock by his [illegible]

[illegible] the reign of her son, Amunoph III.

[illegible] Memnon, of the vocal statue of Thebes. [illegible] jointly with his brother, whose [illegible] the hinge on the monuments. [illegible] Danaus of the Greeks? [illegible] of which he became [illegible] Herodot. ii. 98. His [illegible] Tebah, whence probably the [illegible] Ombrosmelyn, where an apparent [illegible] is also found. The head erro- [illegible] Memnon, and now in the British [illegible] of this king, not of Rameses the Great. [illegible] Greece, 1408, according to some. [illegible] that he was of a much [illegible] Thebes was [illegible]

[illegible] time of Herodotus, the [illegible] the tomb of this king, [illegible]

[illegible] the resemblance of his brother.



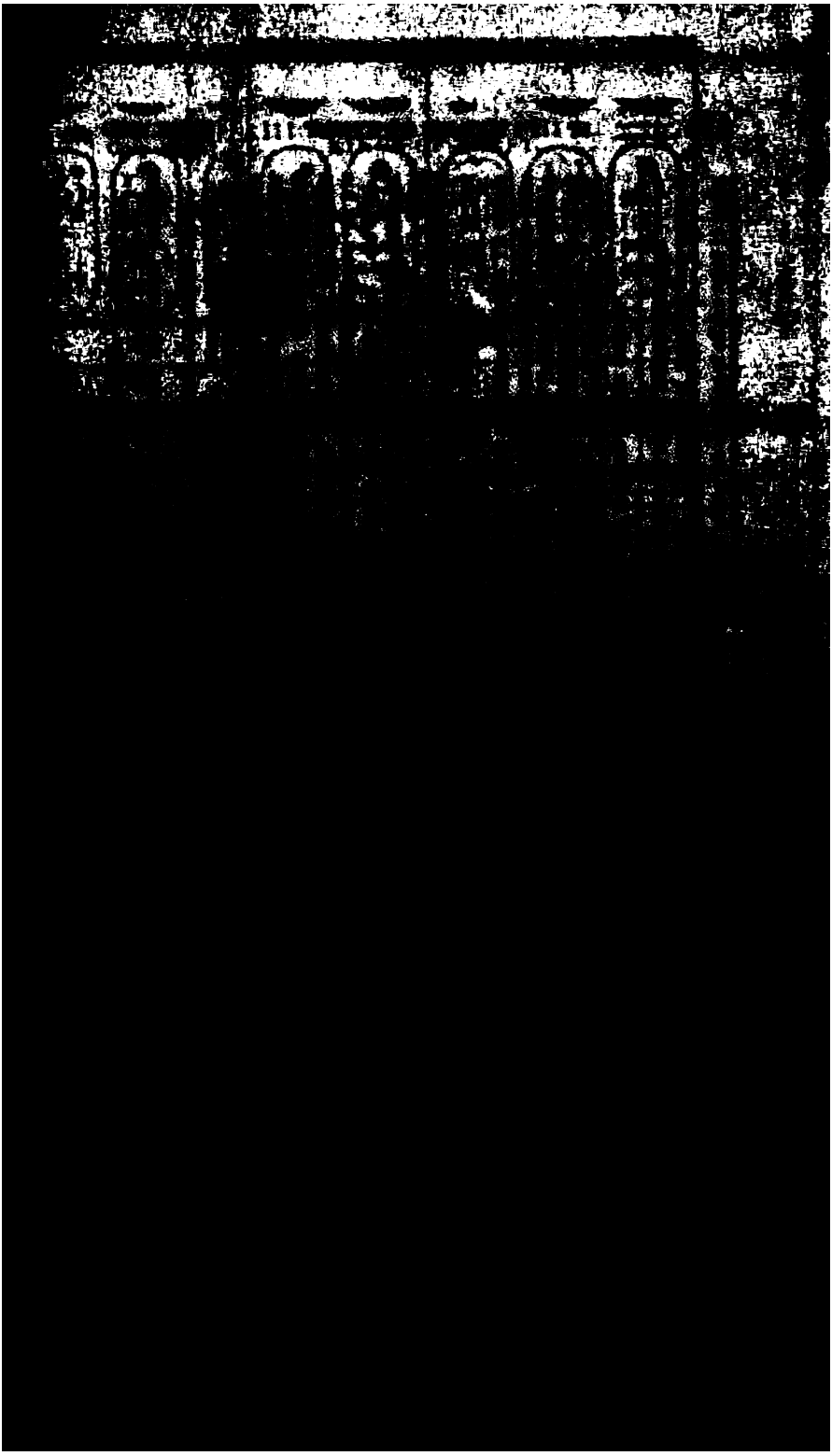
The succession becomes then still more doubtful till the reign of Sheshonk. Solomon marries a daughter of one of the Pharaohs, 1013.

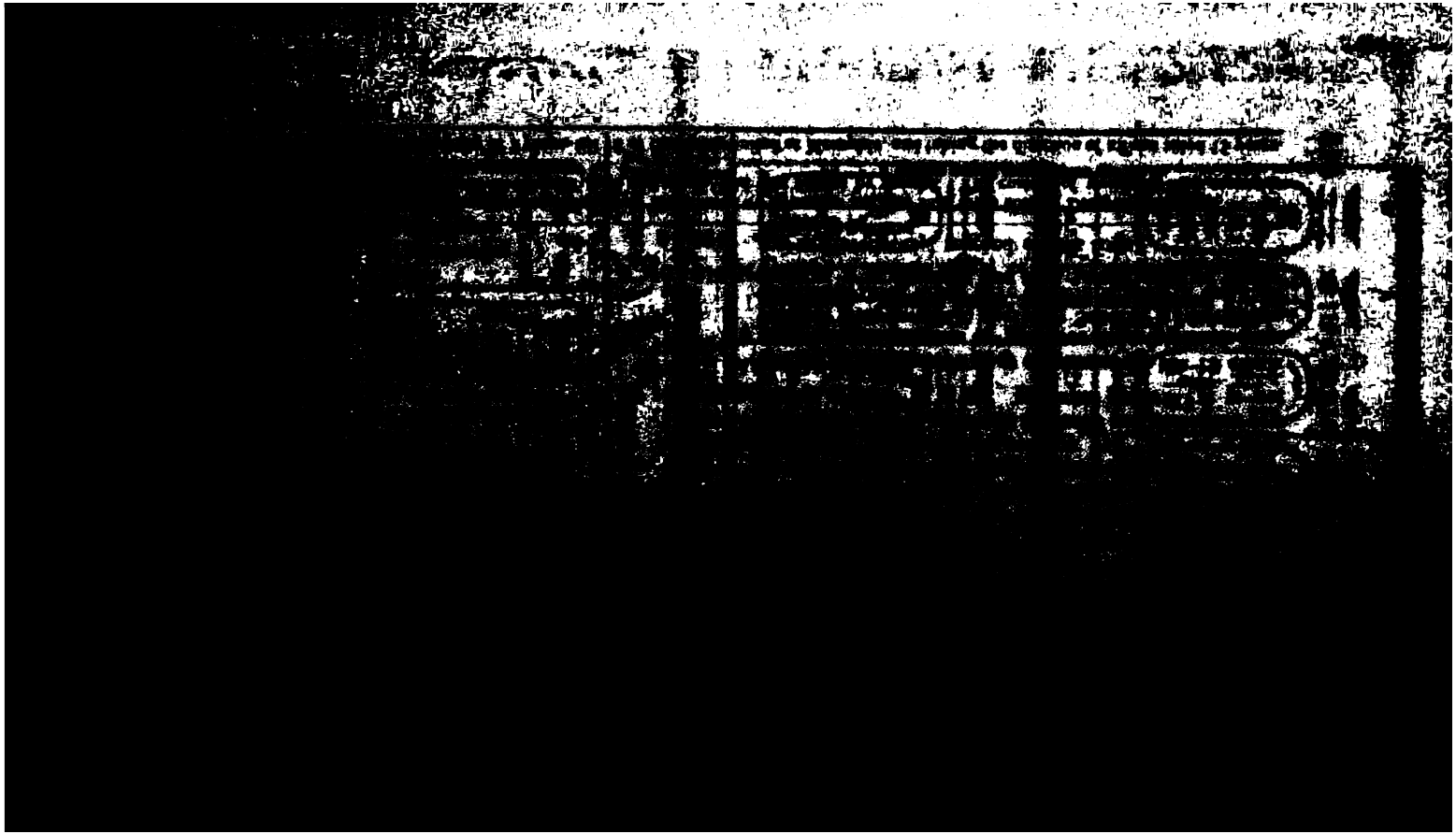
XXII. Dynasty of Diospolitans.*

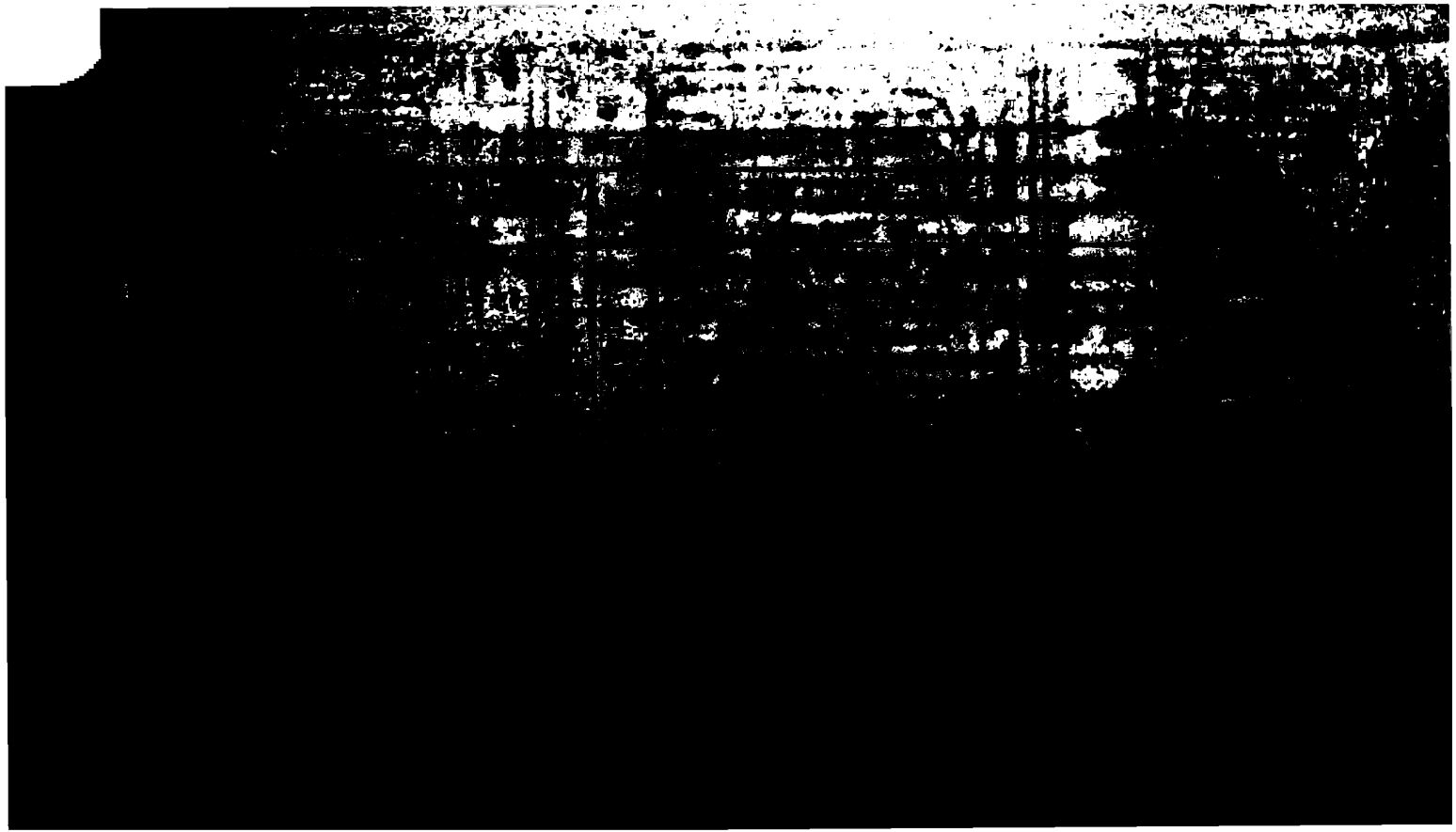
Name from Manetho, Eratosthenes, and other authors.	From the Hieroglyphics.	No. in Plates.	Ascds the throne B.C.	Events during their Reigns, &c.
Sesonchis	Sheshonk I.	1. 2	978	Shishak of S. S., who plundered the temple of Jerusalem, 971, 2 Chron. c. xii. 9, in the fifth year of Rehoboam.
Osorthon	Osorkon I.	3. 4	945	Zerah, the Ethiopian king; battle with Asa; 2 Chr. c. xiv. 941 BC.
			—	Date of his 11th year at Thebes.
Tacellothis	Takelothe	5. 6	925	Date of his 15th year.

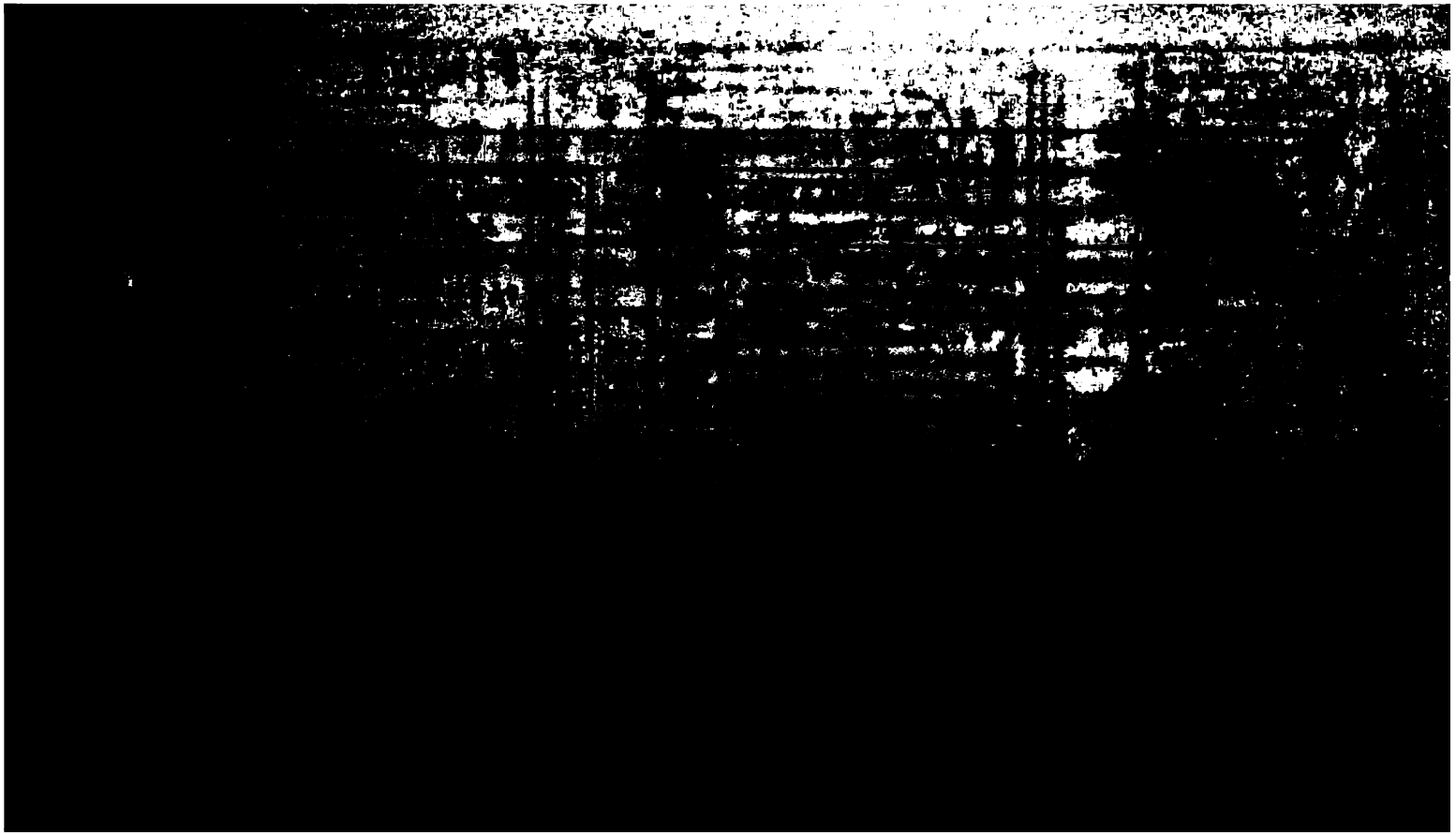
XXIII. Dynasty of Diospolitans.

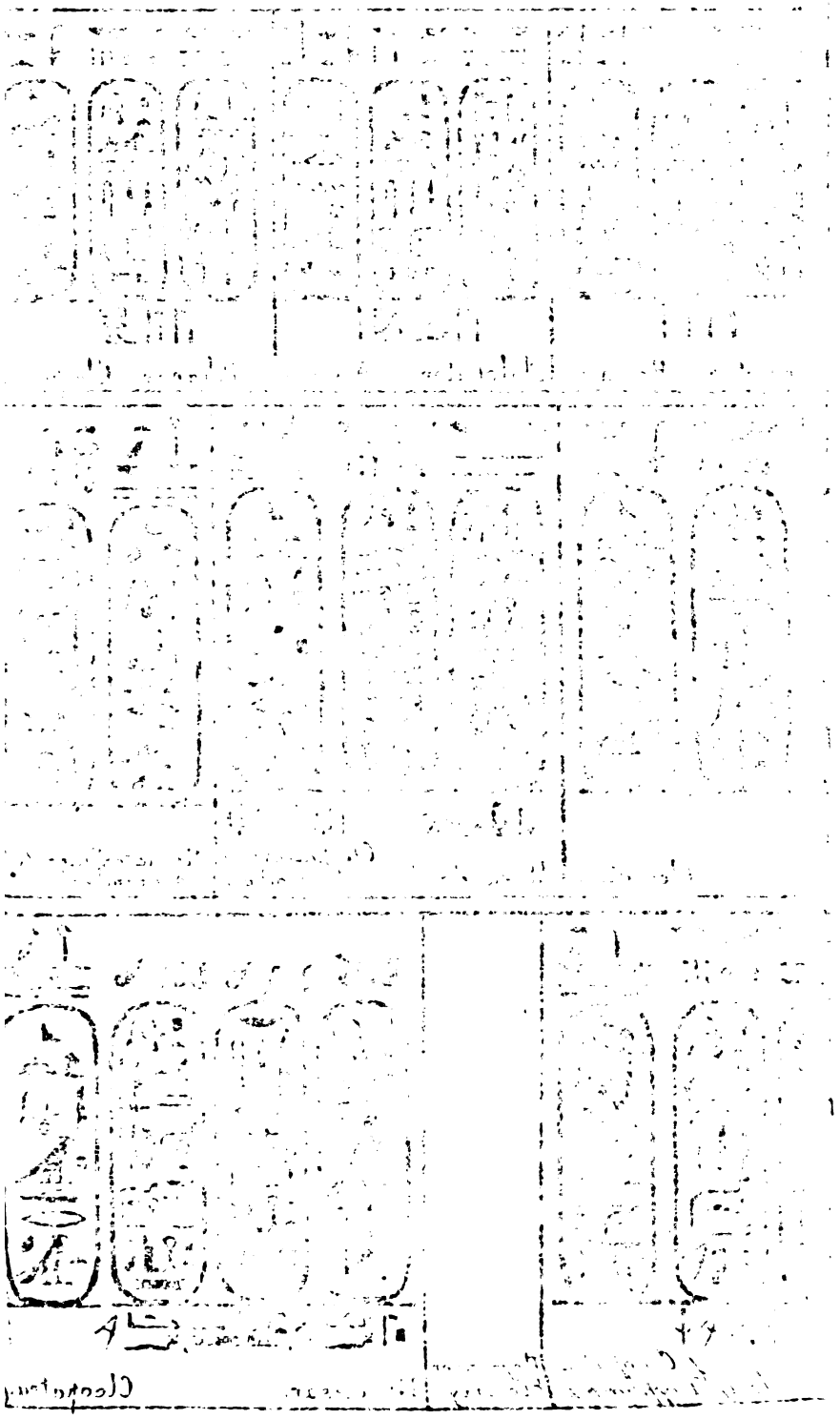
	Osorkon II.	7. 8	908	Homer flourished about this time; according to the Arundel marbles, 907. Some say in 844.
	Sheshonk II.	9. 10	890 to about 860	Date of his 29th year.
	Other kings (?)			Money first coined of gold and silver at Argos, 894.†
Tnephactus (?)				It does not appear whether Tnephactus was in this or the succeeding dynasty.





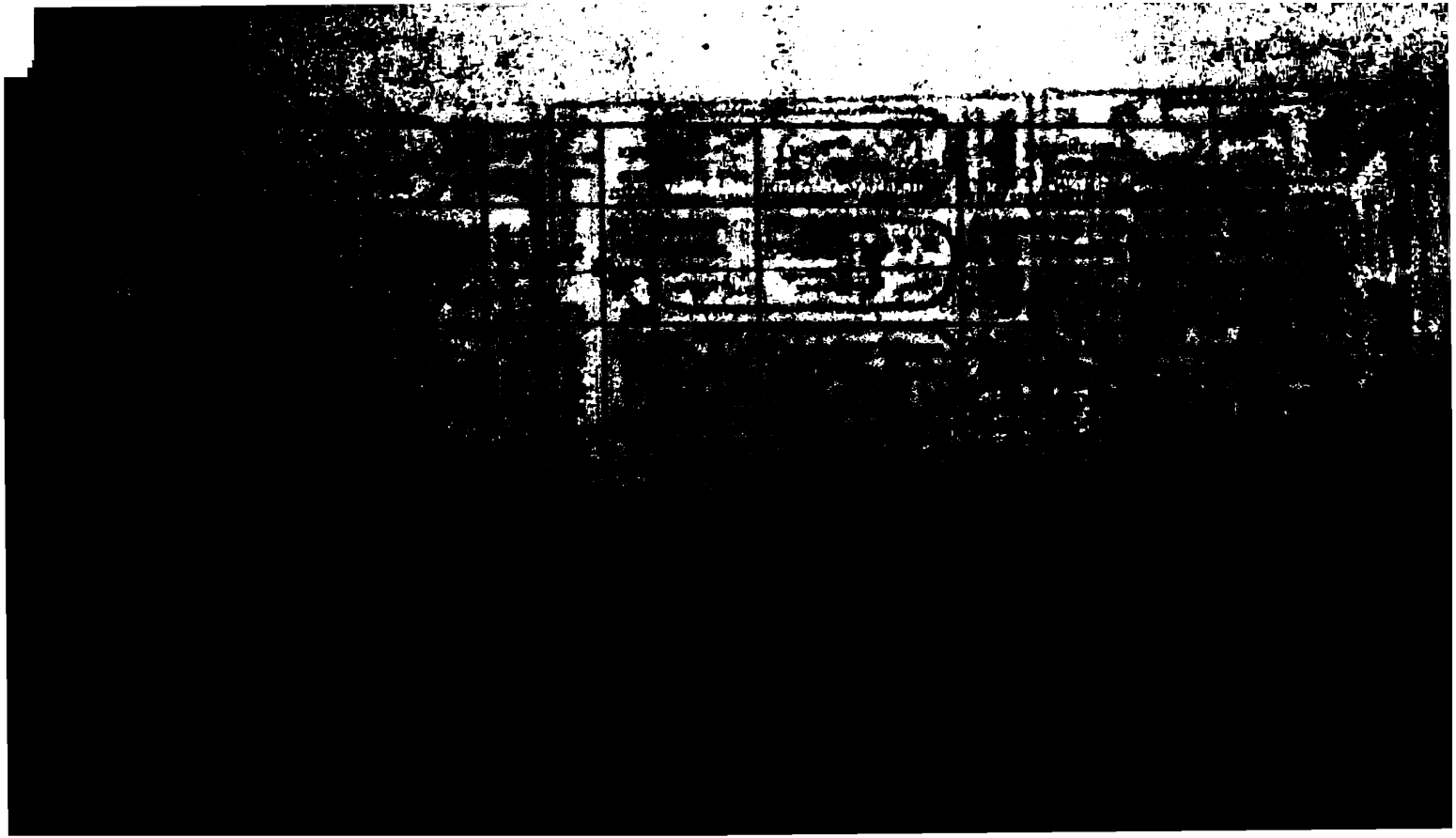






Day & Hagbo Lith. to the King

			Hieroglyph. Title.	Began to reign, B. C.	No. of Years.					
	L s a	r, gus e.		322 as Governor, 305 as King	38	1. E dau Ant 2. B wid lip, don mar	e, of e, Phi- ace- ble-	E	unus. ar. to son of Pto- to De- Two Ar- o Ly-	The gene the title Magas, s nice, is naica a Ptolemy dom to cond ye
	P s a	ius ter ce.	God Philadelphus.	284	38	1. A dau his sinc sim			o mar- chus	



Cleopatra, his mother, is regent till the year 173. Dies. Lenæus regent till 172. Antiochus invades Egypt and takes Philometor prisoner, 170. Ptolemy Physcon, his brother, is proclaimed king, 169, [illegible] 119 year of Philometor, [illegible] 6 years. Philometor [illegible] and reigns conjointly [illegible] Philometor [illegible] Physcon [illegible] Libya in [illegible] Philometor [illegible] in Damascus, his [illegible]

[illegible] in the following, from [illegible], Sat.

In the summer I have given, a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible]

Arabians; [illegible]

the [illegible] progress [illegible]

causes; the [illegible]

and [illegible]

[illegible]ning, and [illegible]

side of the W[illegible]

in the East; the [illegible]

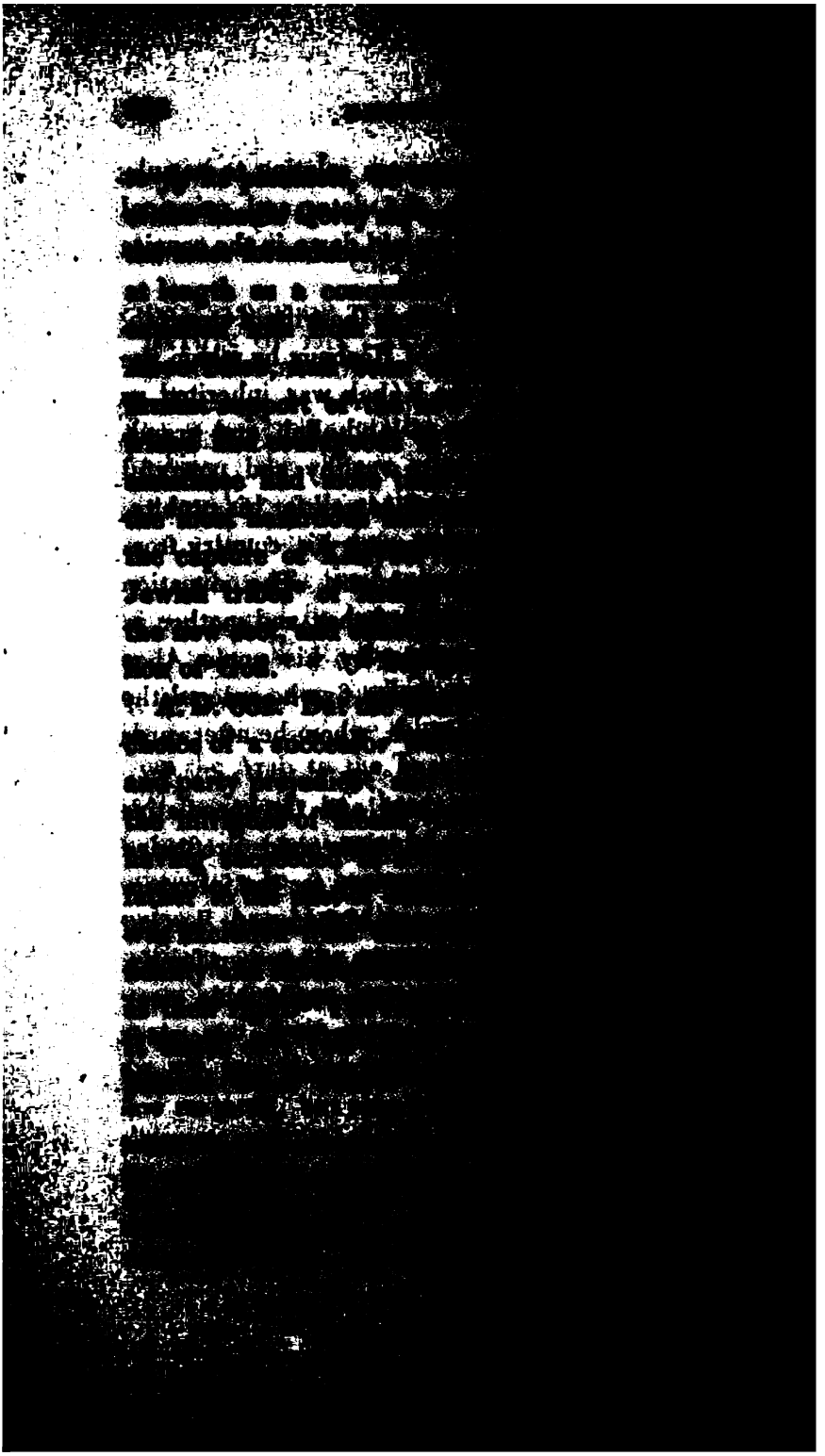
of Caliphs, and the [illegible]

[illegible] the Arab to the [illegible]

[illegible]

most remarkable circumstances relating to its subsequent progress, while the dates and principal events of each reign will be laid down in the concise form of a chronological table.

Mohammed was sprung from the tribe of Koreish, and the illustrious family of Hashem, to whom the office of guardian of the Kaba was inherited as their right. He was [illegible] of Abdallah and [illegible] of Abdal-Mottalib, and [illegible] and powerful [illegible]



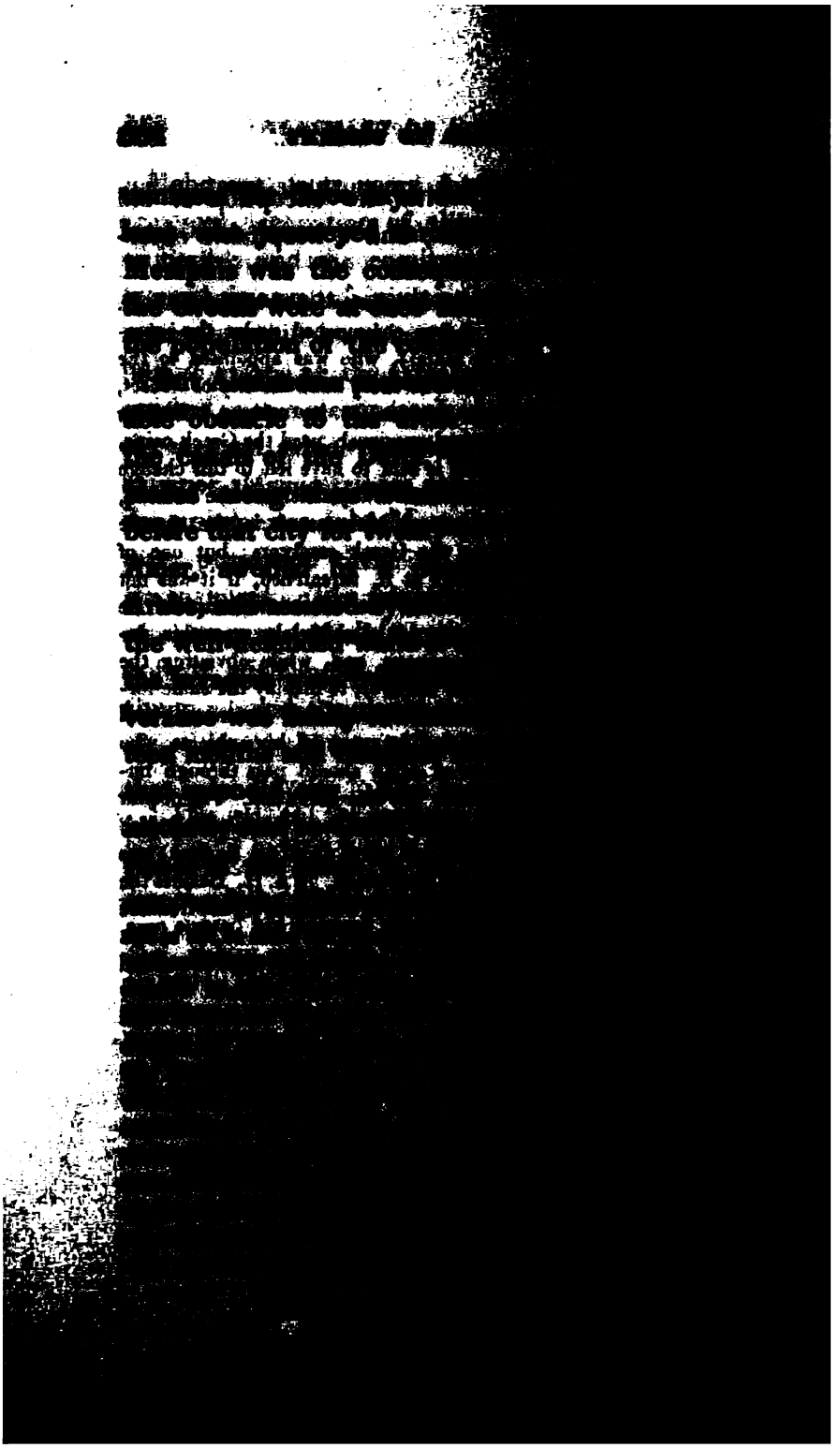
The choice of a new ruler, on the assassination of Omar, devolved on the will of the people, and Othmán was invested with the supreme rulership of the *faithful*; nor was it till the death of the third Caliph, that the son of Abou Tálib was elected to that office; and the mildness of his character, and his frankness at frustrating the schemes of the tribes, did not tend to the benefit of the most [illegible]

the troops of Amer and Yeouch, who, during their advance, remained to guard the camp of the army. A.D. 638. Elated with their success, Amer left Gaza with four thousand Arabs, advanced, by the permission of the caliph, to the confines of Egypt; [illegible] days' journey, took possession of Rhinocolura, which had been the barrier [illegible]

[illegible] years of age, with the exception of old men, women, and monks, and a hospitable entertainment [illegible]

[illegible] 96 (606 A.D.), and that it was conducted under the superintendence of El Hagg (or Hijaj), who was governor of Bassora [illegible]

[illegible]



wishes of Amer, was consigned to destruction by the fanaticism of the caliph.

The attention of the conqueror was now directed to the internal administration of the newly gained territory, and in preparing for its future security and welfare, until the vengeance claimed all the sharp and dubious results but that fable of an human sacrifice. Christian country, under the guidance of the Revelation with which [illegible]

sicky, the conquest of Spain was disputed by Moslem and his troops landing at Gebel Tarik (or Gibraltar), and followed by the disordered state of the country, vanquished the Goths under the usurper Roderick, whose defeat was chastened by the country of the Alpujarras, which [illegible]

Fowátem;* the two former for the most part succeeding by hereditary right to the caliphate of the East, the latter usurping the sovereignty of Africa and the West.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Name.	Events during their Reigns.	Dates.
Mo'awiah II.	His son.	A.D.
	(Abdallah, son of Zobay'r, reigned nine years in the Hejaz, from 64 to 73 A.H. (from 684 to 693 A.D.)	684
Marwan I.		684
Abd el Malek.	His son. [illegible] his brother [illegible]	

A. D.	
from 800 to 811	[illegible]

[illegible] 800 A. D. Cairoan (Qayrawan), [illegible] Tunis (Todoes), was [illegible] A.D. 670.

[illegible]

Abbasséh.		A. D.	Tolonéëh.		A. D.
			Toloonides, Dówlet e' Tolonéëh. In Egypt.		
El Mautúz billáh, Mohammed.		from 866 to 869	Ahmed ebn e' Tayloón or e' Tooloón.	Governor of Egypt, usurps the sovereignty of that country, in 868. Builds a mosk, behind the Qottaeéa or Qálat el Kebsh, now within the walls of Qáherah, with *pointed* arches, in his eleventh year, A. H. 265, 879 A. D.	from 868 to 884 A. D.
El Mohtúddee billáh, Mohammed.	The power of the Caliphs was weakened by the factions of the Taherites in 813; Soffarides, 872; Samanides, 874; Aglebites and Toloonides; Ikshidites, 934; Hamadanites, 892; and the Bowites in 933.	870			
El Mautummid al Allah, Ahmed.	New sect of the Carmathians, 890. (El Mowuffuq billáh, his coadjutor, from 871 to 891).	892	Aboolgaysh Khamarawéëh.	His son. Died at Damascus. His daughter married the Caliph Mautuddíd.* Builds a series of palaces from Egypt to Boghdád.	
El Mautussim billáh, Ahmed.		902	Abool Asáker Gaysh.	His son.	896 to 897
			Aboo Moosa Haroón.	His brother.	906
			Abool Magházee Sheebán.	Son of Ahmet ebn e' Tooloón. Reigns ten days.	906
El Moktuffee billáh, Alee el Mautudíd.		908		In him ended this Dynasty. The Caliphs retake Egypt.	

[illegible] *of the Fatimites (Freedom), or the Fatimite Dynasty.*

			A. D.
[illegible] Nasr, [illegible]	[illegible]	Usurps the Government of East-[illegible] Africa. Assumes the title of [illegible] "Caliph." Enlarges the dominion of Western Africa. Invades Egypt in 912, but is defeated by the forces of Moqtadir.	from 910 to 934

	A. D.	Contemporary Kings of Egypt. Ikshidee Dynasty of Turks.		A. D.
[illegible]	[illegible]	El-Ikhshid, [illegible] ibn Tughj, [illegible] el [illegible]	Usurps the government of Egypt.	from 936 to 946
[illegible]	946	Abul Qasem [illegible] el Ikhshid	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	953	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Imam of the Intermediate of Alas[illegible]

Abbaséëh.		A.D.	Fowátem in Africa.		A.D.	Akhsheed Dynasty.		A. D.
				this time; but Cufic still used.*		sheed.	His son.	962
El Motée al Illah, El Fodl.	The Byzantine arms, under John Zimisces, threaten Boghdad.†	974	Aboo Tummím, or El Móéz le deen Illah (his son).	Sends Góher el Qáëd‡ with an army to invade Egypt, which he takes. Góher founds a new city, under the name of Misr el Qáherah, A. H. 358. In 362 A. H. it becomes the capital of Egypt. El Moéz arrives himself and removes the seat of empire to Qáherah, leaving Yoosef ebn Zeiri, his viceroy, in Africa.	952 A.D. 969	Aboól Hassan, Alee. Kafóor el Akhsheedee. Aboól Fowáris, Ahmed.	His brother. A slave of El Akhsheed. Son of Alee, deposed by Goher.	967 969 970

Abbaséëh.		A. D.	Fowátem, in Egypt.	A. D.
E'Táieea billah, Abd el Kereem.	Rise of the Turkmans, 980. Mahmood created Soltán by the Caliph, in 997, overruns about the year 1000, the whole	from 974 to		from 969 to

975

996

1021

1086

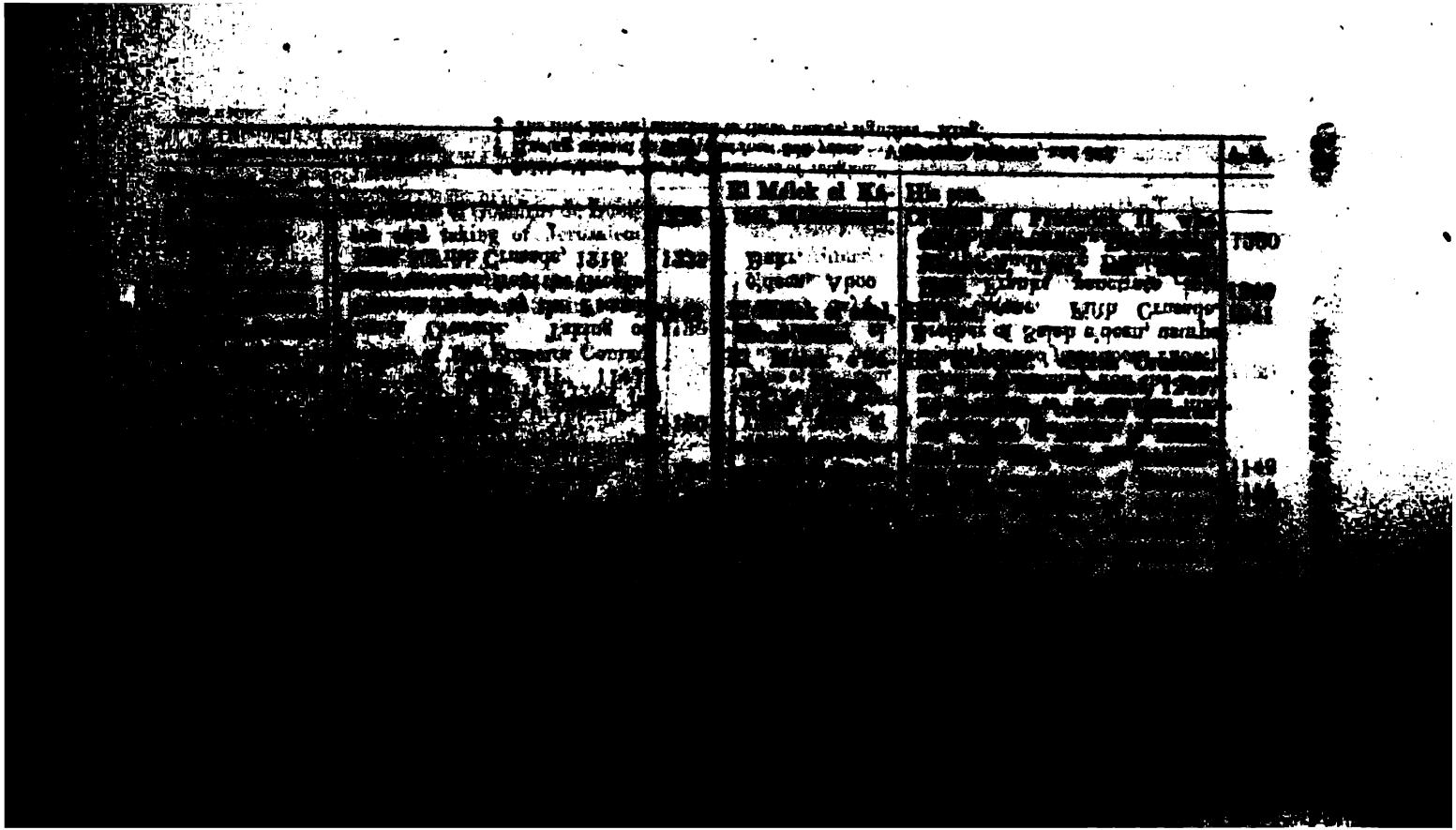
1094

[illegible] third successor of Yoosef [illegible] Zeiri, in 1050, defeated by [illegible], whose rights to the [illegible] throne had been disputed.

[illegible] I. of England, 1066 to [illegible].

[illegible] II., 1087 to 1100.

[illegible] to the time of [illegible] afterwards [illegible] this date.



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis Has Indian Tribe, 1777
1770.

Blood, Name of
Area, Dialect,
Etc.

Land of Virginia.

	A.D.
[illegible] Syria and twice [illegible] Tatars under Tes-[illegible] or Timour (Tamer-[illegible] in 1388-9.	from 1382 to 1399
[illegible] Syria having [illegible], Fürrug marches against him, takes him prisoner, and puts him to death, 1399-1400.	1398
The Tatars again invade Syria: Fürrug marches against them, but is defeated, and retreats to [illegible]	1401
[illegible]	1405
[illegible] forty-seven days.	1406
	1412
The pure was, until this reign, of a drachm's weight of silver, and Moaiad coined, instead of [illegible]	1419
[illegible]	1421
[illegible]	1422
[illegible]	1421

El Motawúkkel al Allah, Aboo'l Ez, abd el Azeez.	His cousin.	1497
El Mostunsik billah, Yaqoob, or Mostunsir billah.	His son.	1517
El Motawúkkel Al Allah, Mohammed.	His son, taken to Constantinople by Soltan Séleem. After the death of Seleem he returned to Egypt, and reigned there till 1543, when he died, in the time of Daood Pasha.	1543
	In him ended the Caliphate in Egypt. The Soltans of Constantinople thenceforward assumed the title of Caliph.	

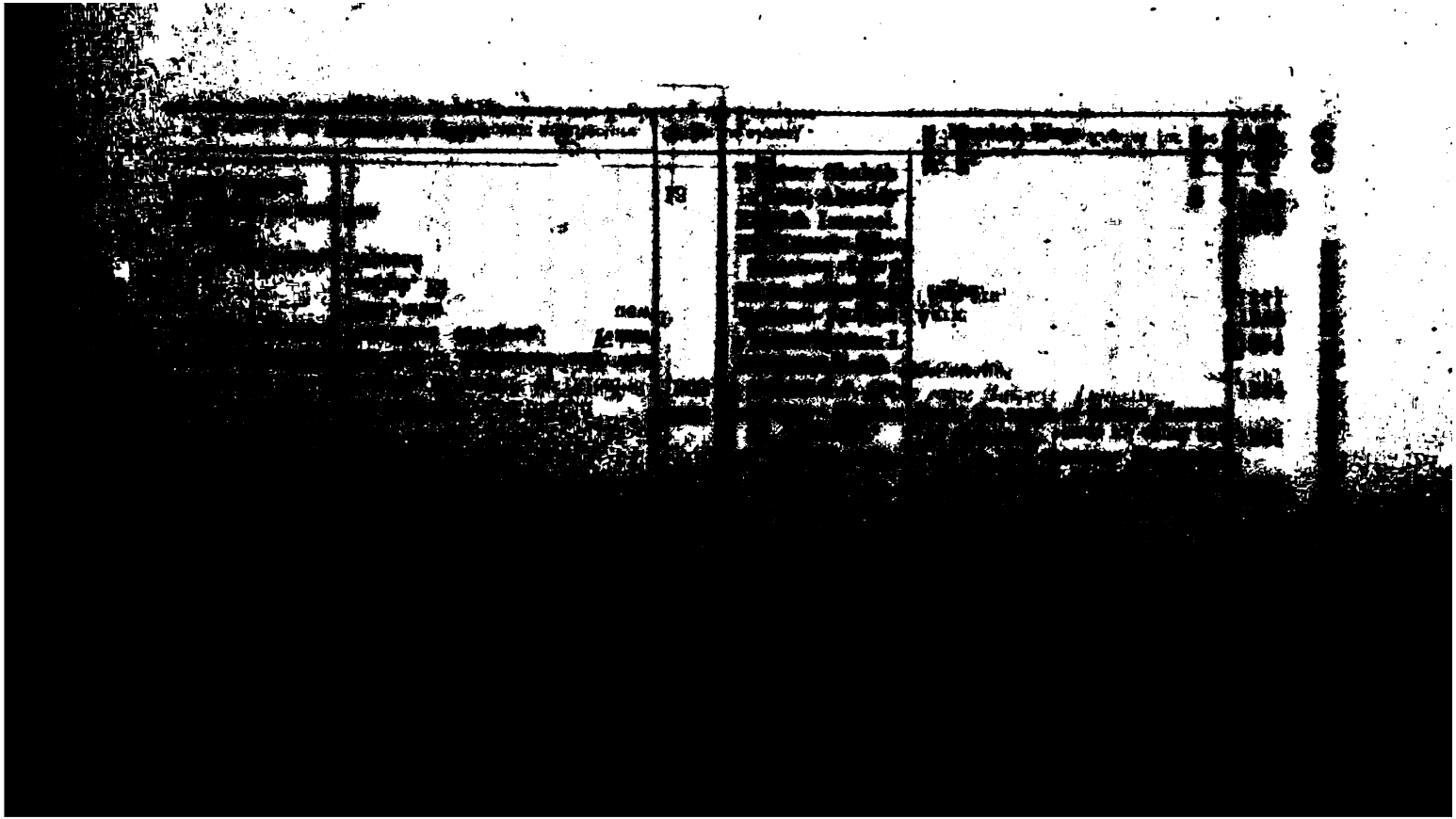
E'Náser Mohammed,* Aboo'l Sadát.	Son of Qaitbay, reigned six months.	1496
El Ashref Qansooh.†	A Memlook of Qaitbay, eleven days.	1496
E'Náser Mohammed.	Son of Quitbay, one year and a half.	1498
E'Záher, aboo Saeed,‡ Qansoóh.		1500
El Ashref Ganbalát.		1500
El Aádel, Toman Bai.		1501
El Ashref Qansóoh, el Ghóoree (or El Ghóree).	Defeated by the Turks, under Soltan Séleem, near Aleppo, & slain. The Turks advance to Egypt.	1517
El Ashraf Toman Bai or Toman Bay.	Elected by the Memlooks to succeed El Ghóoree; defeated by the Turks near Heliopolis, and in a second battle taken prisoner, and hanged at the Bab Zooayleh, in Qáherah.	1517

Soltan Séleem abolished the Monarchy, but left the Aristocracy of the Memlooks, on certain conditions; the chief of which were—annual tribute, obedience in matters of faith to the decisions of the Mooftee of Constantinople, and the insertion of the name of the Soltan of the Osmanlees in the public prayers and on the coin.

* According to the above-mentioned MS. † Id. ‡ This and El Ashref are names applied to several of these kings.

APPENDIX A.

In making preparations for a journey to Egypt, it will be necessary that the traveller, if unacquainted with Arabic, should either provide himself with a servant at Malta, who understands that language, or afterwards look out for one at Ofbrah on his arrival in the Frank quarter, where several of the natives may be found who are in the habit of accompanying travellers [illegible]



In crossing the sea, he will find greater comforts, and less civility, on board an English than a foreign vessel, and should leave it to the captain to provide the table.

On arriving at Alexandria, he may either put up at (or with) one of the inns in the Frank quarter, or remain on board the vessel. Though the accommodation in the former is far from being good, it is more entertaining than to be obliged, continually, to look out for, at least on his return from visiting the few objects worthy of notice in the town, and in addition to this, the gates are closed at night.

In visiting the catacombs, the strangers by water in great [illegible]

contented with an inn in the Frank quarter. But if he intends making a stay there, he had better procure a house in some street in the vicinity, the price of which will vary from 50 to 100 piastres* a month, while those within the Frank quarter would exceed double that sum.

In his visit to the *bazár* he must not forget to purchase a carpet (*segádeh*) or two, and a few mats, by which his room becomes comfortable, with furniture that equally suits a boat on going up the Nile.

Should he inquire if the Turkish dress is necessary, I answer, for a voyage in Upper Egypt it is by no means so; for Qaherah it is convenient from not attracting notice; and for a journey in the Desert, as to the Oasis or Berenice, it is indispensably necessary; but not so on the Sooez and Kossáyr roads. One remark, however, I must be allowed to make on dress in that country,—that a person is never respected who is badly dressed, of whatever kind the costume may be, and nowhere does exterior appearance go so far as in Egypt.

In going to the Pyramids of Geezeh he may take a bed, or a mat and carpet, with a small stock of provisions: and if he makes any stay there, he may procure bread from Geezeh or Kerdásee. A lantern, candles, a small broom (in order to have one of the grottoes † swept, which makes a tolerable abode), and above all, a musquito net and umbrella are requisite.

On quitting Qaherah for Upper Egypt, he had better engage a *dahabéëh*, or, if he is not pressed for time, and prefers a spacious and comfortable boat, a *maash;* but on

* Fifteen piastres being equivalent to a dollar, or seventy to a pound sterling: but they are constantly decreasing in value.

† They lie in the eastern face of the hill on which the Pyramids stand, about one thousand feet to the south-east of that of Cheops.

returning a *gaiejah* is preferable, the *mamh* being too heavy for oars, and moving but little quicker than the rate of the stream: nor can it pass the cataract. To remedy this inconvenience he may take a *gaiejah* also, and on arriving at E'Soean pay off the large boat, and pass the cataract to Nubia in the light one, which by returning has a great advantage; or if returning long at Thebes, he may dismiss the *mamh* and obtain a *gaiejah* from Cairo.

The price of the *mamh* is from 600 to 800 piastres monthly, the *gaiejah* and *dahabiah* from 250 to 400.[1] A written agreement [illegible]

[illegible]

they would only consider greater puzzles proofs of greater ignorance in the person who made them.

After he has, by means of the quirks of the constitution, passed his baggage at the custom-house and hoisted the English flag, he must look again that the number of our in equal to that of the new, but give orders to the ly to never to allow the [illegible] to the [illegible] all the [illegible] approved the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to the rider; but they must be bound round by a long thin rope. A supply of provisions must also be taken, especially biscuit, rice, hard eggs, and cooked meat (in winter), potatoes, macaroni, and portable soup, as nothing can be procured in the Desert.

Boxes should be narrow, strong, and deep, to suit a camel; and instead of a saddle-bag, I should recommend two poles to fix into stirrups on the pole of one of these boxes, one of the latter being placed at the head, the other at the feet of what, with a strong ticking firmly attached to the poles, will form a very good hammock. A shall suffice for the mosquito net and sheets, may be [illegible]

[illegible]

Tents may [illegible] single pole [illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.

In introducing this imperfect Vocabulary, I must observe that it is only intended for a person travelling in Egypt, to which the dialect I have followed particularly belongs. I have kept in view, as much as possible, the English pronunciation, guiding my mode of spelling by the sound of a word, rather than by its Arabic orthography, and have consequently so [illegible] that I [illegible] introduced a [illegible] which is never [illegible] words. I have [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLISH AND ARABIC VOCABULARY.

About
Above
Abundance
Abusive words
By accident
e. By
The accounts
Adam, s.
After
Afterwards
Age
His age
Long ago
Alive
All
At all

Arch, bridge
Arm (of man)
Armed
Arrow
Ass
Ass,
Ask, v.
At
Author
Author of a
Ass,
Pakhsa

Behind	wárra, min quffáh
Bell	gílgil
Believe	sed'deq
I do not believe	ána ma aseddéqshee, or lem sed'deq
Belly	botn, or batn
Below, *v.* Under	
A Bench	mus'taba
Bend, *v.*	étnee, inténnee
Besides	ghayr, khelâf
Except	illa
The best	el áhsan
Better	áh-san, a-khaýr
A bet	ráhaneh
Between	bayn
Bird (small)	asfoór, (large) tayr
A bit, piece	hétteh
—— of a horse	le-gám
Bite, *v.*	odd or aod
Bitter	morr
Black	áswed, *fem.* sóda, sódeh
Blanket	herám
Blind	ami-án
Blood	dum
Blow, *v.*	um'fookh
A blow	derb: on the face, *kuff*
Blunt	bard
Boat	sefeénee, qyáseh, *feloókah*
Boat, ship	mer'keb
Boatman	*noótee*, marákebee, týfa
Body	béddau, géssed
Boil, *v.*	iq'lee
Boiled (water)	muq'lee: (meat) masloóq
Bone	adm
Book	ketáb, *pl.* koóttub
Borrow	séllef
Bottle	qezas' or qezáz
The bottom (of a box, &c.)	qār
Box	sendoók, sendooq
Small box	élbeh, as, elbet e'neshóke, a snuff-box
Boy	*wúllet* or wulled
Brandy	áraqay or ăraqee
Brass	naháss-ásfer
Bread	esh, khobs, kísra
Roll of bread	raqeéf esh
Break, *v.*	ékser
Broken	maksoór: (cut, as a rope) muqtoóă
Breast	sudr or sidr
Breath	néffes
A bribe	bálsa
Brick	qáleb, toob áh-mar
Crude brick	toob ny
Bridge	qántara
Bring, *v.*	ăăt, geeb
Broad	areéd
Broom	me-qúsheh
Brother	akh
My brother	a-khóo-ya
Buffoon	soótaree
Bug	*buq*
Build	ébnee
Building	benái
Bull	*tōr* or tore
Buffalo	gamoós
Burthen or load of camels, &c.	hem'leh
Burn	ábraq, qeed
Burnt	mahroóq
Business	shoghl
But, *adv.*	láken
Button	zurár
Butter	zíbdeh, semn, mes'lee
Buy, *v.*	íshteree

C.

Cabin	maq'at or máqqat
—— Inner	kházneh
Calculate, *v.*	áhseb
Call, *v.*	en'da, kel'lem, nádem
It is called	ésmoo, iqoólahoo
What is its (his) name?	esmoo-ay, esh esmoo
A calm	ghaleénee
Camel	gémmel, *pl.* gemál
—— female	náqa
—— young male	qaóot
—— young female	búkkara
Camp	*or'dee*
I can	ána áq-der
I cannot	ma aq-dér-shee
Candle	shem'mă
——— wax	shemmă Skanderánee
Candlestick	shemmadán
Cannon	mádfeh
Cap, red	tarboósh
—— white	taqeéah or taqéëh
Cart, carriage	arabéëh
Carpet	boossát, keleém
Small carpet	segádeh
Carry away, *v.*	sheel, wóddee
Carry, *v.* Lift	
Cat	qott, *f.* qotta
Cattle	baheém
The centre	el *wosat*
Certainly	belbét we laboód, maloóm

Chain	silsilee, *pl.* salāsil
Chair	koórsee, *pl.* karāsee
Chamber	[illegible]
Change, *v.*	ghy-er
—— money, *v.*	[illegible]
Charcoal	fahm
Charity	[illegible]
A charm	[illegible]
Chase, *v.*	[illegible]
Cheap	[illegible]
Cheat, *v.*	[illegible]
Cheek	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Cherry stick	[illegible]
Choose, *v.*	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]
Church	[illegible]
Ceiling	[illegible]
Cinnamon	[illegible]
Circle	[illegible]
Citadel	[illegible]
City	[illegible]
Civility	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]

Brown	asmar, *f.* sam'ra
Light brown	hammoónee
Yellow	asfar, *f.* saffra
Orange	pŏrtequānee
Spotted	[illegible]
Dark (color)	[illegible]
Light ——	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Come up	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

D.

Dagger	sekéen, *khánger*
Damp	táree
Danger	khöf or khofe, *i. e.* fear
Dance, *v.*	er'kus
Dates	bel'lah
Day	yom, *pl.* iyám; nahr
To-day	el yöm, e' náhr-dee
Every day	kool yöm
A day's journey from hence	sáffer yöm min hénnee
In those days	(fee or) fil íyam dóle
Now, in these —	el yom, fee háza el waqt
Sunday	el had or el hadd
Monday	el ethneén
Tuesday	e' thelát
Wednesday	el érba
Thursday	el khamées
Friday	e' goómu
Saturday	e' sebt, *v.* Morning
Death	möte or möt
Dead, *s.*	mýit, *pl.* mýiteén
Died, dead	mat
Deaf	áttrush
Deal plank	lóh *ben'dookee*
A great deal	keteér gówee
Dear	ghálee, azeéz
My dear	ya habeébtee, ya aynee (*i. e.* my eye)
Debt	dayn
Deep	ghareéq, ghoweét
The deluge	e' *toofán*
Deny, *v.*	énkoor
Descend, *v.*	ínzel
Descent	nezoól
The desert	el baréëh, e' gebál (*i. e.* the mountains)
The devil	e' *Shaytán*, el *ebleés*
Dew	nédda
Die, *v.*	moot
He is dying	bemoót
Different	bésh-qa, béshqeh
Difficult	saab, war
Dinner	ghúdda
Dirty	wússukh
Dispute, *v.*	hánuq
A great distance	meshwár kebeér, bay-ít
Divide, *v.*	éqsum
Divided	maqsoóm
Doctor	hakím or hakeem
Dog	kelb
A dollar (coin)	reéal-fránza
Double, *v.*	étnee
Dove	ye-mám
Ring dove	qim'ree
Draw, *v.*	íktúb, *i. e.* write, sówer
Draw out (as teeth)	eq'la
A drawing	ketábeh, tassoweér, soóra
Dress	lips
Dress, *v.*	élbes
Drink, *v.*	íshrob
Drive, *v.*	sooq
Dromedary	héggin
Dromedarist or courier	haggán
Drop, *v.*	nuq'qed
A drop	noóqteh
Drown, *v.*	éqh-ruq
Dry	ná-shef
Dry, *v. n.*	ín-shef
Dry, *v. a.*	nesh'-ef
Dumb	ékh-rus
Dye, *v.*	és-boogh
Dye, dyer	sabágh, subbágh

E.

Ear	widn
Earth	ard
Easy	sá-hil
East	sherq
Eat, *v.*	kool, ákool
Egg	bayd
Egyptian	Mus'ree, bélledee, *i. e.* of the country
Egypt	ard Musr, Misr.
Upper Egypt	e' Sāeed
Elephant	feel
Nothing else, or there is nothing else	ma féesh hágeh gháyroo; lem féeha sháy gháyr-ha
Empty	fargh
Empty, *v.*	fer'regh
The end	el á-kher
The enemy	el ad'doo
English	*Ingleés*
Enquire, *v.*	istúksa
Enter, *v.*	id'khool, khosh
Entering	dá-khil
Entire	kool'loo, kámel
Enough	bess, íkfeh, eekéffee, bizeéadeh, yíkfeh
Equal to	qud, ála qúd
Equal to each other, alike	qud-e-bād, zaybād'
European kings	el *qoronát* el *Frang*
Exactly	temám, *i. e.* perfect
Exactly like it	zayoo sów-a, mítl-oo sówa
For example	mússalen
Except, *adv.*	illa

An extraordinary thing	shey ageéb, agýeb
The eye	el ayn, pl. el aioón
Eyebrow	há-geb, pl. howágib
Even, level	mitsowwee
Good evening, v. Morning	mes'sakoom bel khéyr, sal-khéyr, and [illegible]
The evening	el-messa, el [illegible]
Every	kull
Every one	koolle wáhed, koolle hád
Every moment	koolle saa
The face	el-wish (el-wij)
Faint	[illegible]
A fair price	[illegible]
Fall	[illegible]
False	[illegible]
His family	[illegible]
Far	[illegible]
How far	[illegible]
Flag	beyrek, bandeyra, sanjak
Flat	mubuttut
Flea	burghoót
Flower	zahr, nowra
Flour	dikeeq
A fly	dubbán, dabbán
Fly, v.	teer
Fog	[illegible]
Fool	[illegible]
Foot	[illegible] (gudim)
For	[illegible], ali-shán
Force	[illegible]
By force, in spite	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible], ghareéb

Ginger	genzabeél
Gird, *v.*	haz'zem, it-haz'zem
Girl	bint
Give, *v.*	id'dee, ä'-tee
Glad	fer-hán
To be glad, *v.*	éf-rah or effrah
Glass	gezäss
Gnat	namoós
Go, *v.*	rooh
Go, get away, *v.*	im'shee, foot
Go in, *v.*	íd-khool, hosh
Gone	rah
Going	rýeh
I am going	ana rye
He is gone	hooa rah
I went	ana roht
Go out, *v.*	étla, étla bar'ra
Goat	maý-zeh
She goat	ánzeh
Kid	*gíddee*
God	Alláh, e' rob'boona (our Lord)
A god or deity	Illah, as la illáh il' alláh, "there is no deity but God."
Good	teieb or týeb, me-léëh
Good for nothing	bat-tál, ma es-wash hágeh
Goose	wiz
Governor,—*ment*	hákem, hökmeh
The government	el bayléeq, el weséëh
Gradual, little by little	shwo-ya be shwó-ya
A grain	hab
Grand	ä-zeém
Gratis	bellésh
A grave	toórbeh, *pl.* toórob
Great	kebéer, *pl.* koobár
Greek	*Roómee*, borrowed from Romanus
Ancient Greek	*Yoonánee, i. e.* Ionian
Grieved	hazéën
Grind, *v.*	ís-han
A mortar	mús-han, hône
Grind (in a mill), *v.*	ít-han
Groom	sý-is
Grotto	ma-ghára
The ground	el ard
A guard	ghuffëer, *pl.* ghúffara
By guess	be tekh-meén
A guide	khebeéree
He is not guilty	má loósh zemb
Gum	sumgh
Gun	*bendookéëh* (being originally brought from Venice)
Gunpowder	baroót
Gypsum	*gips*, or gibs

H.

Hair	shar
Half	noos, noosf
In halves	noosaýn
Hammer, axe	qadoóm
A hand	eed, yed
Handful	kéb-sheh
Handkerchief	mandéel, máh-rama
Happy	fer-hán, mabsoót
Harbour	mérseh, *scála*
Hare, rabbit	érneb
Harm	dúrrer, doróora, zúrrer
To do harm, *v.*	door, idóor
There is no harm, never mind	ma feesh durrer
In haste	qawám, belággel
A hat	*bornáyta* (from Ital.)
Hate, *v.*	ékrah, yékrah
Hawk	suqr
Hay	drees
He, it	hoóa; she, béea
Head	räs
Heap	kôm, or kóme
Hear, *v.*	és-ma
Heart	qulb
Heat, *v.*	sá-kheë, ham'mee
Heat, *s.*	har, sokhnéëh, ham'moo
Heaven	semma
——, paradise	gen'neh
Heavy	teqéel
The heal	el käb
Hebrew	*Hebránee, Yahóodee*
Height	él-oo, elloo, ertifäh
High ground	elwáieh
Hell	gohen'nem
Herbs	ha-shéesh, kho-dár
Here	hénnee, héni
Come here	taal hénnee
Hereafter	min de'lwäqt, min el-yóm
Hide, *v.*	khub'bee
Hidden	mista-khub'bee
High	aálee
Hill	kôm, gébel or gebbel
Hinder, *v.*	hôsh
Hire, *s.*	kérree; *v.* ékree
His	betá-oo; betáhtoo, *fem.*
Hold, *v.*	imsek
Hollow	fargh
Hole	kherq
Bored, pierced	makhróoq
His home	báytoo

At home — fil beyt
Honest man — rigel mesheff
Honey — [illegible] shind, or [illegible] o'hahl
I hope, or [illegible] Inshallah
Girl
Horn — [illegible] pl. [illegible]
Horse — [illegible]; [illegible] khayl
Mare
Colt
Horseman
Hot — [illegible], [illegible]
——weather
House — [illegible], [illegible]

Infidel — [illegible], pl. [illegible]
——— — kafireen
Insects, or — [illegible], [illegible]
The Indians — [illegible]
Intellect — [illegible]
Instrument — [illegible], i. e. machine
——— tools — [illegible]
Intestines — [illegible]
Intoxicated — [illegible]
John — [illegible]
Journey — [illegible]
Joy — [illegible]
Joyful — [illegible]
Iron — [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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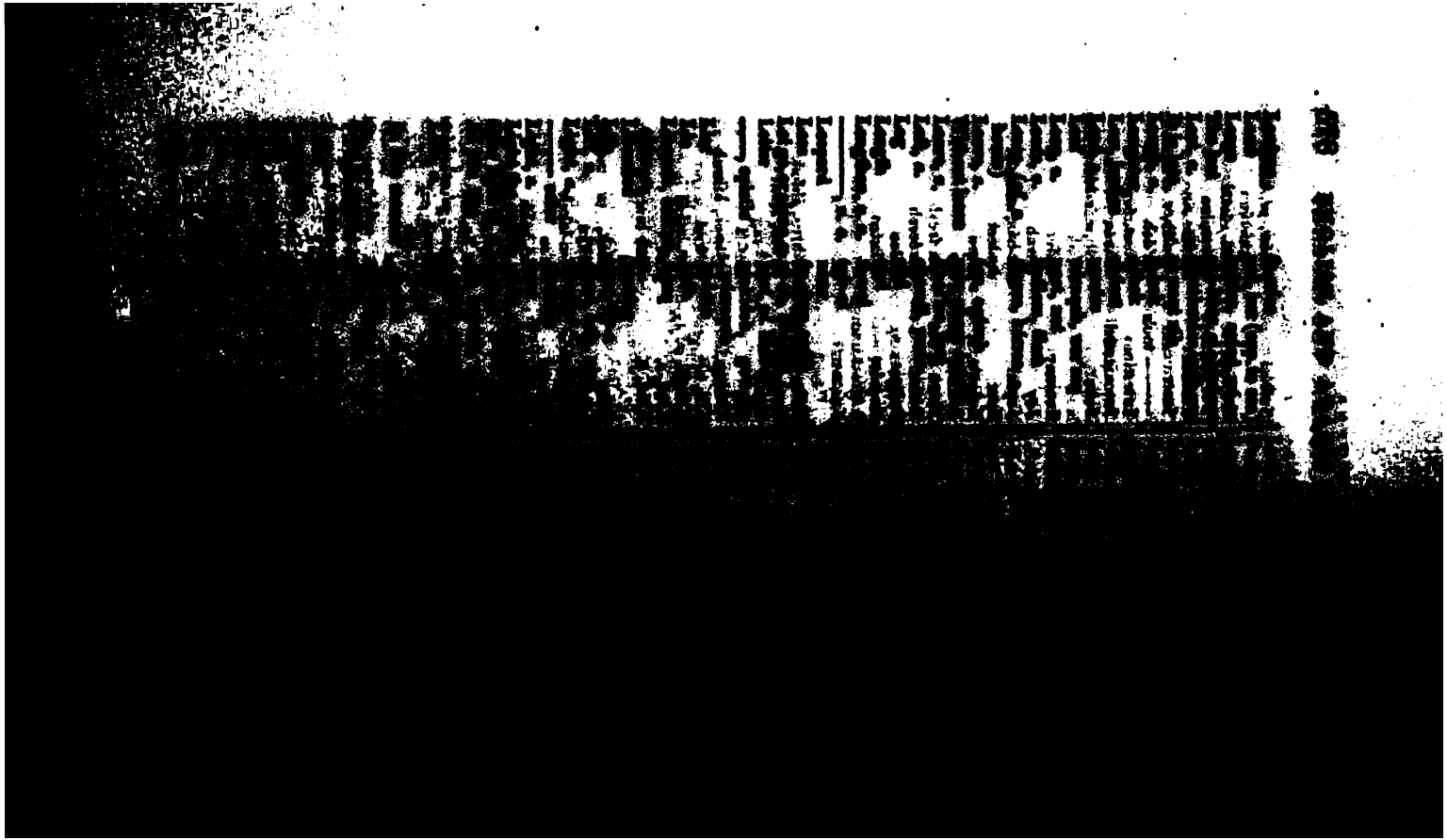


Names of the Arabic Months.

1. Moharrem	7. Rágeb
2. Saffer	8. Shabán
3. Rebéeh 'l-owel	9. Ramadán
4. Rebéeh 't-tánee	10. Showál
5. Gemád 'l-owel	11. El Qádeh
6. Gémad 't-tánee	12. El Hó'geh

Morning	subbh, sabáh
Dawn	[illegible] or fagger
Sunrise	[illegible] e'shems
Forenoon	ed-duhá
Midday	[illegible]
Afternoon	[illegible]
Sunset	[illegible]
1½ hour after sunset, or false	[illegible]
Good morning	[illegible]
Neck	[illegible]
It is necessary	lázim, [illegible]
Neighbour	gáwir, [illegible]
Net	[illegible]
Never	[illegible]
Never mind,	[illegible]
New	[illegible]
News (to tell—)	khábber ([illegible])
Night	[illegible], pl. lyállee
Noble, prince	[illegible], [illegible], pl. [illegible]
Nostrils	[illegible]

Put, *v.*	hot
Putrify, *v.*	áffin

Q.

A quail	summán
What quantity ?	qud-déy, *i. e.* how much
Quarrel, *v.*	khának, ámal kalám
Stone quarry	mâqta-hag'gar
A quarter	robá
Quickly	quawám, [illegible]

Rouse, *v.*	qáwam, or qowwum
Round, *a.*	mdówer, mqab-báb
Around	hówaláyn, dair ma dáir
Royal	sultánee
Rudder	deff'eh
Ruins, remains	átlál qadéem, khe-ráib, kharábeh
Run, *v.*	ágaree
—— as a liquid	[illegible]
Rust	sáddeh

Thick	te-kheên
Thief, (v. Robber and Steal)	
Thing	[illegible], shey
Thin	[illegible]
Think, v.	[illegible]
I think, suppose	[illegible] azóon
Third	[illegible]
This	[illegible], hâza
That	[illegible], dikhâ, [illegible]
These	[illegible], or [illegible]
Thorn	[illegible]
Thirst	[illegible]
Thirsty	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Thread	[illegible]
Thrive, v.	[illegible]
Tie, v.	[illegible]
Tight	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Until	[illegible], le, [illegible], [illegible]
Under	[illegible]
Up, upon, over	[illegible]
It is useful	[illegible]
—— of no use	[illegible] [illegible]
Use, utility	[illegible]

W.

Wafer	[illegible]
Wait, stop, v.	[illegible]
Wake, v. a. & n.	[illegible] or [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX, C.

ON THE COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA THROUGH EGYPT.

The steam communication with India, by Egypt and the Euphrates, has become a question of considerable interest, and is justly looked upon as an object of primary importance with reference to our possessions in the East. The number of months required for a passage round the Cape, and the great dangers to which [illegible]

expose a boat to the dangers of the rocks themselves. However, from their size, they will only admit the smallest craft, and no vessel could with safety approach them, or hope to find safety in their shallow and confined basins. The use of steam-boats effectually obviates the necessity of adopting the precautions adopted by the ancients, or by the Arab mariners; and nothing more is required to assure safety than the possession of an accurate survey of the Red Sea, with sufficiency to admit of anchoring in coves and [illegible]

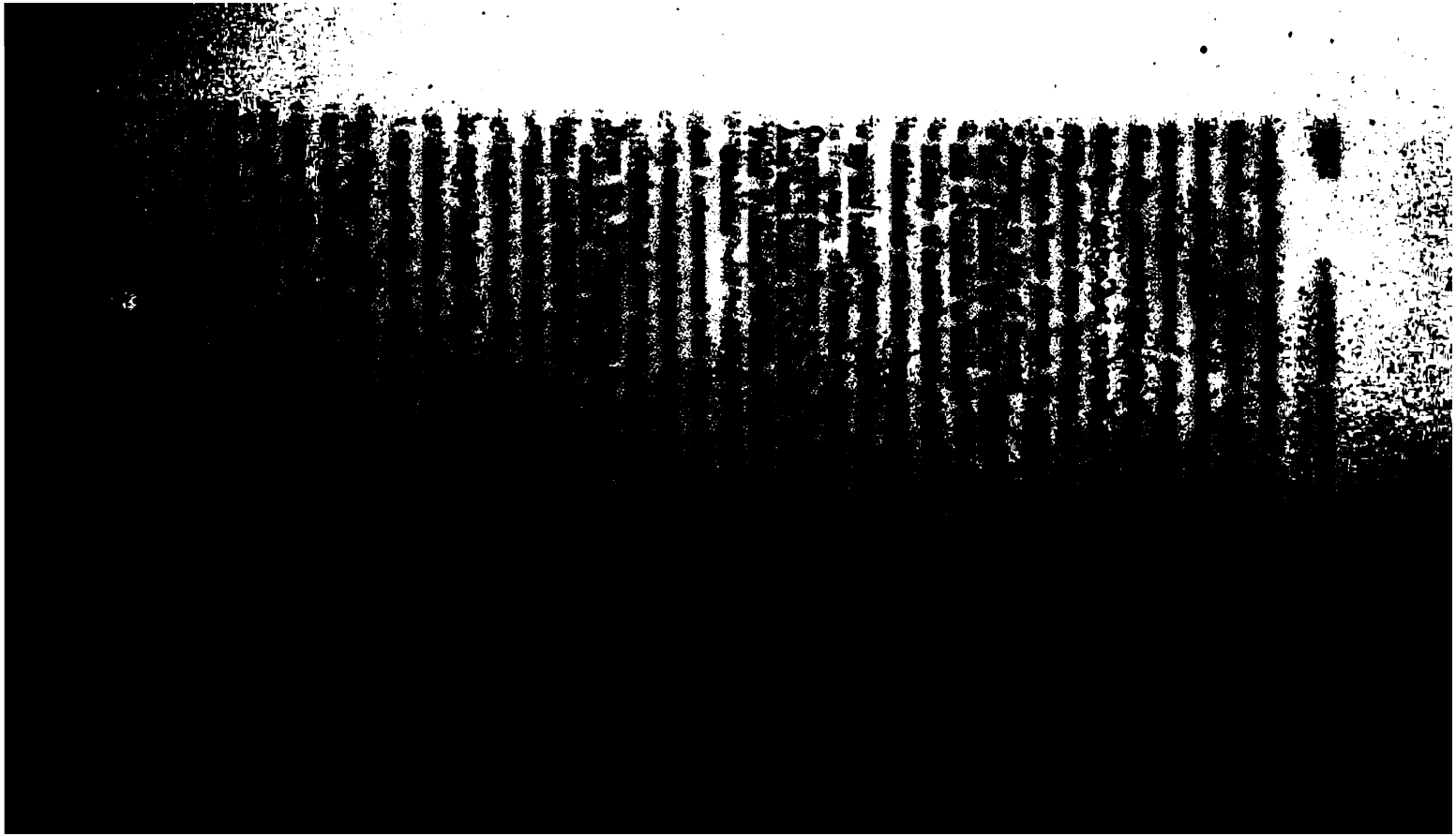
soil is more firm, and consequently better for heavy-laden camels, than that between Soues and the metropolis, and water is also more abundant on that road.

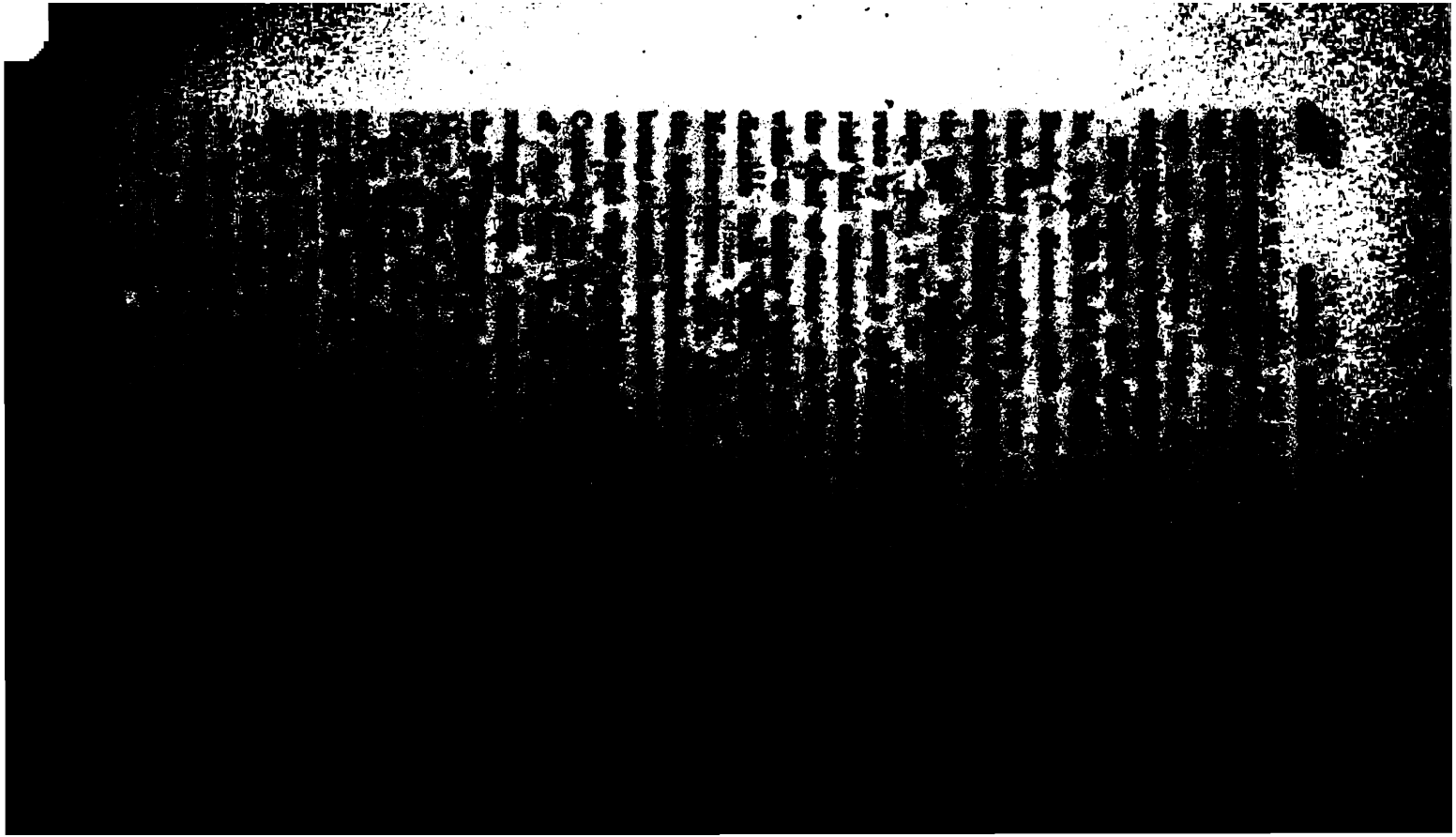
The voyage from Kossyr to Soues by the Red Sea employs by steam about two days, and rising boats from Coptos to Bouláq by the Nile take eight days; so that the additional time occupied by this route (besides the small surplus on the road from Kossyr to Coptos) would be an objection, generally speaking, not trivial. But this might easily be obviated by the use of a steam boat on the Nile, which would [illegible]

for expedition, whether from Booláq or from Coptos to Rashéed, a steam-boat is required on the river; and when once this is built, it will cost but little more whether it runs from the latter or the former, and time is thereby gained, the dangers and delays of the Gulf of Sooez are avoided, and, though perhaps of minor importance, the advantages for passengers are greatly increased. Indeed, the steam-boat from India would generally be required to put into Kossáyr, and thus an additional delay would be caused, which I have not taken into account. Another objection to the river steam-boat may be the extra expense, and its inutility when not employed for the purposes for which it is intended. But this objection is not so material as may at first sight appear:—1st. If there are more than one steam-boat on the Red Sea and Mediterranean in communication with England and India, the employment of the river-boats will be advantageous in proportion to their number, and to the goods they carry; 2nd. There is no necessity that the crew of the river boat should remain with it in Egypt, as one or two Europeans will be sufficient to take care of it during the time it is not required, and the others may be put on board it from the sea steamers when they arrive either at Rashéed or the Red Sea; for, as it cannot pay to employ it in carrying goods, corn, or other commodities for the Pasha or the Egyptians, it will not be necessary either to exhaust the coal or to detain the crew in the country.

In either case, whether Sooez or Kossáyr be adopted as the port to which the steamer should come from India, there is every reason to condemn the project of a railway communication from the Red Sea to the Nile, as well as the re-opening of the Sooez canal. But as these must appear manifestly chimerical to every one who considers the subject, and is acquainted with the localities, it is not necessary to detain the reader by any arguments against them; but I

[illegible] that so great an expense could [illegible] required, and that camels would supply the place of either at a very trifling charge. Time is the only object which would be gained; but as a dromedary will perform the journey from Suez to Cairo in twelve or thirteen hours, and camels in thirty-two; or from Kossyr to Coptos in fifteen hours, and camels in about [illegible], the difference between this mode of conveyance and the [illegible] would be [illegible] equivalent to the [illegible] in the expense. And to give an idea of what this would be, it will suffice to state that camels [illegible] from the Arabs at the rolling rate of [illegible] per [illegible]





of coal, and in short, every thing relating to the subject, as numerous intrigues will, in all probability, be set on foot by the Europeans settled in Egypt, many of whom are established in that country in consequence of being unworthy to live in their own: and it will be necessary to provide as well against the effect of their machinations as against the whims or policy of a more influential person.

With regard to the communication with India by the Euphrates, I shall make a few remarks, and, without wishing to find fault with what has been suggested on this head, I must confess that it appears to me unlikely to succeed. And, indeed, it is [illegible] the character of the people throughout [illegible] I am [illegible] that they [illegible]

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